



# DAILY REPORT

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FISHERY TALKS WITH USSR END; MINISTER 'SATISFIED'

OW010221 Tokyo KYODO in English 0159 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Jan. 31 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union ended prolonged negotiations for conclusion of a new bilateral fishery agreement Thursday after agreeing to set their 1985 catch quotas in each other's 200-mile economic zones at 600,000 tons each. The new quotas represent a cut of 100,000 tons for Japan from 1984 and a decrease of 40,000 tons for the Soviet Union.

The agreement, reached after top-level talks between Moriyoshi Sato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and Soviet Fishery Minister Vladimir Kamentsev, also allows Soviet fishing boats operating in the Japanese 200-mile zone to call at Shiogama, Miyagi Prefecture, this year. This was one of major causes for the prolongation of the negotiations. Japan, for security reasons, had strongly opposed Soviet fishing vessels calling at Japanese ports. In return, Japanese fishing boats are allowed to make port calls at Nevelsk in Sakhalin. Other terms of Japanese and Soviet fishing operations in 1985, such as fishing areas and fishing periods, are virtually the same as in 1984.

But the two nations agreed to leave the determination of crab, snail and shrimp quotas for 1985 to negotiations between private fishery organizations -- the Japan Fisheries Association and the Soviet Fishery and Ship Corporation. Of the Japanese quota, Alaska pollack, the primary concern for Japanese fishermen, accounts for 250,000 tons. Sardines and mackarel account for 490,000 tons of the Soviet quota.

After the conclusion of the negotiations, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Sato said he was satisfied with the results of the talks on the whole. the overall Japanese catch quota has been cut by 100,000 tons but Japan has been able to maintain past levels of fishing operations in the Soviet waters as a whole, he said. Japan and the Soviet Union began the negotiations late last year, but they had been unable to conclude them due to a wide gap of views on various matters, including the Soviet request for port calls in Japan.

SHIOGAMA MAYOR OPPOSES SITE FOR USSR PORT CALLS

OW311241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Sendai, Jan. 31 KYODO -- Yuzo Utsumi, mayor of Shiogama city, a major fishing port in northeastern Japan, Thursday reacted against the Japanese Government choice of the port for prospective calls by Soviet fishing vessels. Terming the decision as "unilateral" with great potential for major problems, the mayor said it was quite regrettable that the proposal was made without prior consultations with Shiogama Municipality and port authorities in Miyagi Prefecture.

Expressing the hope that the government will retract the decision, Utsumi told newsmen that he would start an opposition campaign immediately, possibly on Friday. Even if the prefectural authority approves it, the municipality will not, he added. The Japanese Government notified both Miyagi prefectural and Shiogama municipal authorities of the decision, seeking their cooperation, earlier in the day and just hours before the Japanese and Soviet fishery ministers were due to meet in Moscow to try to break the deadlock in negotiations over 1985 catch quotas and other terms governing fishing in each other's 200-mile waters.



Negotiations started in December in Tokyo, but the two sides failed to reach a settlement. The talks resumed in Moscow on January 15. Local stores in Shioyama showed mixed reactions, some of them obviously hoping to diversify their markets as much as possible at a time when the marine products industry has been undergoing a sharp slowdown.

People in the city, meanwhile, expressed opposition to the decision because of suspicion that Soviet fishing boats engaged in espionage last year when Japan allowed them to call at Onahama port in northeastern Japan. Permission was withdrawn this year.

Local maritime safety headquarters reacted calmly to the decision, saying that it would make every effort to be ready for any situation which might arise.

#### NAKASONE, HOKKAIDO GOVERNOR DISCUSS TERRITORIES

OW300651 Tokyo KYODO in English 0638 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO -- Takahiro Yokomichi, governor of Hokkaido Prefecture, Wednesday asked Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to help build up an international opinion for return of the Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido to Japan. Calling on the prime minister in the Diet building, Yokomichi also asked for Nakasone's "inspection" of the four islands occupied and held by the Soviets since the end of World War II.

In his response, Nakasone said that the reversion of Kunashiri, Shikotan, Etorofu and Habomai Islands from Soviet occupation is a long-cherished wish of Japanese, and that his government bears a major responsibility for a "return to a normal state." The prime minister, while saying international opinion principally supports the Japanese claim to the islands, called for local residents' cooperation in the cause. However, he stopped short of referring to the proposed "inspection" of the islands.

The Hokkaido governor later presented to the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee a list of 2 million signatures collected from supporters of the movement last year. He is taking these actions since the state-set "day of reversion of northern islands" -- February 7 -- is drawing near.

#### NIKAIDO MEETS DEPARTING SOVIET ENVOY PAVLOV

OW010622 Tokyo KYODO in English 0617 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1 KYODO -- Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Vice President Susumu Nikaido and departing Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov Friday exchanged farewells and discussed current bilateral problems. At the 30-minute meeting which took place at the LDP headquarters, Nikaido reaffirmed Japan's strong and repeated request for a Japan visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The LDP leader said, "A visit by Gromyko would influence the Japanese public's perception of the Soviet Union and deepen mutual understanding between our two nations."

However, the Soviet envoy maintained the Soviet stance, pointing out the circumstances for a Gromyko visit to Japan are not ready. In reply to an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, Nikaido told Pavlov, "It has not yet been decided whether or not I will go." Pavlov also conveyed condolences for former LDP Secretary-General Rokusuke Tanaka who passed away Thursday.

NEW ENVOY TO U.S. DISCUSSES TRADE FRICTION

OW310611 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT 31 Jan 85

[By Shiro Yoneyama, KYODO staff writer]

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO -- Japan's trade friction with the United States is "like labor pains" -- an inevitable process to enhance bilateral relations, newly-appointed Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga said Thursday. He said he will be taking up the key post in Washington in March with much hope and some anxiety -- the feelings most expectant fathers share toward the imminent arrival of a baby.

"How to win the trust of the United States" tops a list of his priorities upon arrival there, the 62-year-old Matsunaga stressed. His appointment to succeed Yoshio Okawara was approved by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet Tuesday. A diplomat's son, Matsunaga served in France, the Soviet Union and Switzerland shortly after joining the Foreign Ministry in 1946. He was envoy to Mexico from 1978 to 1981, when he was made deputy foreign minister. He had been vice foreign minister since January, 1983.

The fact that he had never been in America as a career diplomat would work both as an advantage and disadvantage, Matsunaga predicted in an interview. "I can assume the post without any prejudice," he said. "But knowing little about the country is a disadvantage." That shortcoming is countered, however, by his close working relationship with his boss, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who, like Nakasone, believes a strong Japan-U.S. bond is "the cornerstone of Japan's foreign policy." Matsunaga's appointment to Washington is a coveted post accorded only to the best and the brightest of Japanese diplomats.

"It's like labor pains, which make bilateral cooperation and interdependence more wonderful," Matsunaga responded calmly when asked about the never-ending trade disputes stemming from Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States, which reached 31 billion dollars last year (35 billion dollars in U.S. figures).

He is less optimistic about sectoral talks between the two countries on telecommunications, electronics, forest products and drugs and medical equipment, which are the "hard-cores" of trade friction. "It's not easy to solve the problems in a short period of time," the new ambassador said. "I think both countries should address the issues with strong belief and determination." In terms of commerce alone, two-way trade between the two countries soared to over 86 billion dollars in 1984. But Matsunaga emphasized that overall Tokyo-Washington relations are steadily gaining in importance in the international community as well.

The critical test for the United States and its allies in Western Europe and Asia defensewise, he argued, "is how to ensure the security protection of the free world" in the face of the Soviet Union's awesome military buildup.

Matsunaga favors an improvement in Japan's defense capabilities but is against linking defense with trade problems with the United States, which has provided a nuclear umbrella for its Asian partner. Japan's proper defense efforts, market-opening measures and financial and technical aid to developing countries are three major tasks that it is widely hoped Japan will carry out as a part of sharing global burdens, he added.

The former vice foreign minister cautioned against being overly optimistic about arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. "It's necessary for Japan to encourage and support American efforts" to ease global tensions, Matsunaga said.

#### RECORD CURRENT ACCOUNT SURPLUS ANNOUNCED

OW300913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 30 KYODO -- Led by brisk exports to the United States, Japan posted a record current account surplus of 35.02 billion dollars in 1984, topping the previous high of 20.80 billion dollars in 1983, the Finance Ministry announced in a preliminary report Wednesday. Japan also showed an all-time high trade surplus of 44.35 billion dollars last year, compared with the previous record surplus of 31.45 billion dollars in 1983, the report said.

Exports last year rose 15.7 percent from 1983 to 168.27 billion dollars while imports were up 8.7 percent to 123.92 billion dollars. Exports to the United States soared 40 percent from the previous year on a customs clearance basis, reflecting on brisk shipments of automobiles, semiconductors and other electronic parts, office equipment and videotape recorders, a ministry spokesman said. Imports of manufactured goods jumped 18.1 percent and accounted for 29.7 percent of total imports but crude oil and raw material imports were sluggish, the spokesman said.

Japan's invisible trade deficit narrowed to 7.82 billion dollars from a 1983 deficit of 9.11 billion dollars. Its long-term capital deficit soared to an all-time high of 49.83 billion dollars, up 2.8 times over the previous record deficit of 17.70 billion dollars in 1983, the report said. Japanese capital outflows increased to a record 56.92 billion dollars, compared with the previous high of 32.46 billion dollars in 1983, while foreign capital inflows decreased by half to 7.09 billion dollars from 14.76 billion dollars the previous year.

Overseas portfolio investments by Japanese advanced sharply due to high U.S. interest rates and liberalization of Japan's financial markets but foreign investors sold Japanese stocks for profit taking the spokesman said. The basic balance of payments, covering both current and long-term capital accounts and regarded as a yardstick of a nation's fundamental payments position, showed a deficit of 14.81 billion dollars, compared with a 3.01 billion dollars surplus in 1983. The overall balance of payments also showed a red-ink figure of 15.20 billion dollars, against 1983's 5.18 billion dollar surplus.

Japan posted a monthly record current account surplus of 4.76 billion dollars in December, compared with the previous high of 4.48 billion dollars in June last year. The trade surplus also marked an all-time high of 5.25 billion dollars in December, topping the previous high of 5.10 billion dollars in September last year. Exports rose 5.6 percent from a year ago to 15.74 billion dollars while imports declined 6.1 percent to 10.49 billion dollars, the preliminary report said.

#### LDP DIET MEMBER ROKUSUKE TANAKA DIES 31 JAN

OW311157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO -- Former Liberal-Democratic Party Secretary General Rokusuke Tanaka, a close supporter of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, died Thursday at a Tokyo hospital. Sources close to the prime minister said Tanaka died at 6:05 p.m. Tanaka, 62, died of cardiac infarction, according to sources.

A former NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reporter, Tanaka in recent years held important cabinet and ruling party posts before he was hospitalized last year. Though he belonged to the faction led by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Tanaka supported Nakasone in the latter's bid for re-election as party president and premier last year. A noted political activist, Tanaka helped Suzuki come to power when the late Masayoshi Ohira died in 1980. And when Nakasone was in trouble after the ruling party suffered a major setback in the 1983 general election, Tanaka helped the premier remain in power by forging a coalition cabinet with the breakaway New Liberal Club. Nakasone rewarded Tanaka by giving him the powerful post of party secretary general. Tanaka was regarded as the chief rival of former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in the Suzuki faction.

Tanaka was hospitalized in August last year to undergo treatment for heart ailment. He later left the hospital but was forced to go back in September after he was at the scene when the LDP Headquarters was set afire by radical leftists. Nakasone said he felt deep regret at learning of Tanaka's death. He said Tanaka had devoted himself to politics and to the state until the very end of his life. Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka said Rokusuke Tanaka was an important person for society and the country.

#### GOVERNOR NOT TO SEEK SOFA REVISION IN KIN CASE

OW290408 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 29 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Prefectural Governor Nishime had a familiar talk with reporters on 28 January. He touched on the "Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA]" of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, whose amendment has now become a subject of discussion in the wake of a murder incident caused by a U.S. serviceman in Kin Township. He expressed the desire not to ask the Foreign Ministry to amend the agreement, saying: "It actually involves a difficult question to amend the Status of Forces Agreement. The prefectural government is not planning to request an amendment to the agreement." This remark represents a setback in the position of the prefectural government, which earlier said at a prefectural assembly session that "it would like to ask the Foreign Ministry to amend the agreement." The remark is thus likely to touch off a controversy at a regular session of the prefectural assembly in February.

The murder case caused by a U.S. serviceman in Kin Township has caused the town authorities and various prefectural political parties and organizations to strongly call for an amendment to Paragraph 5, Clause 17 of the Status of Forces Agreement, which hampers the transfer of a suspect to the Japanese side. The prefectural assembly has also adopted a resolution calling for an amendment. The governor's public relations officer Kuniyoshi said at the prefectural assembly's Ad Hoc Committee on U.S. Base-Related Affairs on 23 January that "it would be difficult for the governor to make the request by himself; instead, I would like to go to Tokyo and make the request to the Foreign Ministry." The prefectural government, too, expressed the desire to ask for the amendment.

While talking with reporters on 28 January, however, governor Nishime said: "It is not true to say that the U.S. military has ever failed to transfer suspects. It turned them over to the Japanese side when it was considered timely. It has also cooperated in investigations." Concerning a call for an amendment to the Status of Forces Agreement, the governor said: "It actually involves a difficult question. The prefectural government is not planning to request the amendment."

PAPER SUPPORTS KPA REBUKE OF 'TEAM SPIRIT-85'

SK010608 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2131 GMT 31 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 1 February editorial: "Let Us Oppose the U.S. Imperialists' New War Provocation Maneuvers and Firmly Defend the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] In defiance of the protest and denunciation of our people and the peaceloving peoples of the world, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique will kick off the large "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise in South Korea from 1 February. In this military exercise scheduled to last some 70 days until mid-April, as many as 200,000 troops, not only the U.S. troops in South Korea and the puppet troops but also U.S. troops based on the U.S. mainland and the Pacific zone, and a carrier task fleet equipped with nuclear weapons, B-52 strategic bombers, B-16 fighter-bombers, other nuclear-laden aircraft, missile units, and numerous up-to-date weapons and equipment will be mobilized. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique openly rave that they will, through the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, improve combat readiness to attack the northern half of the republic.

The largest joint military exercise staged this time -- whose scale, duration, nature, and varieties are inconceivable in ordinary times -- is a comprehensive preliminary war and nuclear experimental war aimed at carrying out a preemptive attack against our republic in accordance with a war plan which has already been finalized. A great number of troops and up-to-date military equipment will be concentrated on the areas adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line for the war exercise racket. Thus, there is no guarantee that this war exercise racket will not be turned into actual warfare to attack us at any moment.

The KPA Supreme Command has, in connection with the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique will stage in South Korea in defiance of the people's desire for peace, ordered all people, KPA soldiers, men and officers of the People's Security Forces, and members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and the Red Youth Guards to maintain high revolutionary vigilance, keenly watch the enemies' maneuvers, and firmly defend the defense line of the fatherland and their work sites.

This is a natural self-defensive step to counter a possible surprise attack by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. At the same time, this is a manifestation of the firm stand and determination of our people and the revolutionary Armed Forces to defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution from the enemies' aggression.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is a grave challenge to peace in Korea and Asia, and is a premeditated provocation aimed at obstructing our people's cause of peaceful reunification. More intolerable is that the joint military exercise is being staged when new North-South dialogue and contacts have been arranged in accordance with our initial proposals and sincere efforts and, with this as an occasion, when the sentiment for peaceful reunification is growing ever stronger in South Korea, and when the voices among the peoples of the world demanding the peaceful settlement of the Korean question are growing with each passing day. This is a blatant challenge which runs counter to the aspiration of the times and the nation.

We firmly denounce the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets by branding it as dangerous and reckless military adventurism harming the atmosphere of dialogue and bringing the situation to the brink of war.



The joint military exercise is a direct product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Korea and Asia. To implement the aggressive strategy toward Asia, the U.S. imperialists are using the Korean peninsula as a main military bridgehead and stepping up war preparations in this region to this end.

The U.S. imperialists, declaring that the Korean peninsula is the forefront of the U.S. strategy and the frontline defense area, increased the number of military bases in South Korea and its surrounding areas, and are drastically introducing the armed forces of aggression and various modern war means, including nuclear weapons.

The situation is now reaching an even more serious stage, because the U.S. imperialists are trying to fully utilize Japan's Self-Defense Forces for the implementation of their war strategy by perfecting the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, in which the U.S. imperialists will stage all kinds of comprehensive operational exercises targeted at the northern half of the republic by using the United States and Japan as launching bases and by mobilizing the armed forces of all military services and branches, shows the maneuvers of intensifying the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military collusion and perfecting their joint operational system have reached an even more dangerous stage. More grave is that the South Korean authorities, while saying that they will hold dialogue with us, are staging the provocative joint military exercise against us -- the opposite party to dialogue -- in collusion with the United States.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Last year our party and the government of the republic made positive efforts to realize North-South contact and dialogue in accordance with the noble idea of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity proclaimed in the 4 July North-South joint statement. Alleviating tensions in Korea and maintaining and solidifying peace there are an urgent question to be settled. To prevent the aggravation of the situation on the Korean peninsula, we have continued to oppose the policy of confrontation by strength and demanded that a means to eliminate tensions be sought through dialogue and negotiations.

Last year, in order to alleviate tensions in our country and provide a precondition to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we put forth the proposal for tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea. We have actively struggled for its realization. In addition, we have continued to demand that North-South relations, which were in a state of deadlock, be improved and developed through dialogue and negotiations. The North-South economic talks and Red Cross contacts arranged last fall on the occasion of our relief step for the South Korean flood victims were a fruition of our initiatory proposals and of the sincere efforts we made for their realization.

We considered the opening of the way for North-South dialogue as an encouraging development in the situation which foretells the alleviation of tensions and, thus, made all sincere efforts for successful progress in dialogue. Even when the U.S. and South Korean puppet troops murdered the guard personnel of our side by committing a shooting incident in Panmunjom, we decided to attend the second round North-South economic talks and the eighth full-dress Red Cross talks with the desire to rescue dialogue, and newly disclosed the stand to develop the economic talks and the Red Cross talks to higher level talks and to high-ranking political talks. This was a display of our sincere desire to alleviate tensions in Korea, improve and develop North-South relations, and create a new environment for peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiations.

At a time when the North-South dialogue was made possible and its development was realistic, the United States and the South Korean puppets set off a military adventure of staging a provocative joint military exercise against us.

They are raving that this military exercise is a customary event which will not adversely affect the North-South dialogue. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which have been escalating in scale every year, leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war, are open military provocative acts against us which can never be justified by the description "customary."

Their remarks that the war exercise does not adversely affect the dialogue are the shameless sophism of a provoker. Can it be described as an attitude in favor of dialogue to announce a plan to hold a military exercise just before the second North-South economic talks and eighth Red Cross talks, destroying the atmosphere for dialogue, to reject even our proposal for a contact of the vice premiers of both sides to discuss measures to save the dialogue, and to set off the military exercise, inspiring an atmosphere of war?

No matter how loudly they may rave, they will not be able to convince anyone that dialogue would be possible in the environment where a large army of some 200,000 men and modern lethal means are mobilized and powder-reeking guns are fired for over 70 days. That they throw a wet blanket over the hard-won atmosphere of dialogue with a war exercise unprecedented in scale is an act of outright destruction of dialogue.

Recently, the South Korean puppets even committed a criminal act of piracy by attacking and attempting to abduct the fishing vessels of our side on a normal voyage on the high seas. The United States and the South Korean puppets babble about dialogue and peace in words, but their real actions prove that their slogans of dialogue and peace are false and lies. Confrontation and dialogue are incompatible. It is clear that we could not expect any success even if we sat together and engaged in dialogue with those who seek a line of confrontation against us and set off a large-scale war racket. The South Korean puppets cannot escape the blame by any means for laying an obstacle to the North-South dialogue.

Because of the provocative war exercise racket of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the situation in our country is extremely tense. This situation demands that all our people and officers and men of the KPA heighten their revolutionary alertness more than ever. All the people should uphold the order of the Supreme Command of the KPA, firmly rally around the party Central Committee, crush at every step the new war provocation attempt of the obstructors and destroyers of peace, and defend the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains like a fortress.

The officers and men of the KPA and the People's Security Forces and the members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and the Red Youth Honor Guard unit should be in a perfect readiness to thoroughly crush the enemy's possible surprise invasion. All party members and working people should uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address and the decision of the 10th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee, accelerate revolution and construction, solidify the socialist system of our country as firm as a rock, and should further strengthen its might.

Bringing an end to national division and reunifying the fatherland is the supreme national task of our people. All compatriots at home and abroad should wage a vigorous struggle to check and frustrate the 2-Koreas' plot and the new war provocation maneuvers of those who foster division at home and abroad, and to realize the long-cherished national desire for the reunification of the fatherland.

The South Korean people should wage a resolute struggle to eliminate the imminent danger of war, to make the Korean peninsula a peace and a nuclear-free zone, to bring an end to the colonial, military, and fascist rule, and to realize the independent and democratic society and the reunification of the fatherland. We love peace and do not want war. Yet we will never tolerate anyone encroaching on us by force, and will deal the aggressors a due blow.

In order to ease tension and maintain and solidify peace in Korea, the tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea, the proposal which we made and which envisages replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South should be realized. The North-South dialogue can also be successfully developed when tension is eased and a firm guarantee for peace is provided.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should stop the aggressive military provocation racket which destroys the atmosphere for dialogue and increases the danger of war, and respond without delay to our reasonable, fair and just proposal for tripartite talks. If they continue to follow the road of confrontation and war, turning their faces away from the people's aspirations for peace and peaceful reunification, they will be held totally responsible for all the consequences.

Our people's will and determination for peace and peaceful reunification of the country are firm. No one can stand in the way of our people's march forward to solidify peace in Korea and to achieve the historical cause of the reunification of the fatherland. The just struggle of our people who have firmly rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center and are waging a vigorous struggle for peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will certainly be victorious.

#### VRPR URGES SOUTH FORCES TO OPPOSE 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK011023 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 31 Jan 85

[From the "Hour for the Armed Forces" program: talk by Madam Yun Chong-won: "What Is the 'Team Spirit-85' Exercise For?"]

[Text] Men and officers of the Armed Forces: These days, our people and the peace-loving peoples of the world are unanimously hoping that tensions will be eliminated from the Korean peninsula and a new environment will be created there for peace and peaceful reunification. In particular, masses at home and abroad are hoping for a fundamental change in the situation of the Korean peninsula this year when the path to North-South dialogue is open.

It is precisely under these circumstances that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, are planning to stage the large "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise beginning 1 February in defiance of the unanimous desire and beliefs of our masses and the peace-loving peoples of the world who yearn for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification. A total of some 200,000 troops -- U.S. troops based in the United States, South Korea, and the Pacific region and the South Korean Armed Forces -- will reportedly be mobilized for the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise which will be staged from 1 February to mid-April.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, describe this "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise as an annual military exercise.



At the same time, they rave that the exercise has nothing to do with the situation on the Korean peninsula. However, in reality, the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is a comprehensive preliminary war exercise and a nuclear war exercise postulating northward invasion, as the masses at home and abroad who desire peace and peaceful reunification are unanimously denouncing. U.S. troops based in the United States, Okinawa, Guam Island, and in areas surrounding the Korean peninsula will be massively mobilized for the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise and a nuclear bomb-equipped offensive carrier task fleet and numerous pieces of military equipment will be deployed. By this fact alone, we realize that this joint military exercise is a comprehensive preliminary war and a nuclear war exercise. At the same time, the very nature of "Team Spirit-85" shows that this is not for defense but for attacking the North.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, rave about the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise as if it were designed to counter an attack by someone else. This is indeed outrageous. As demonstrated by all the facts, the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is a preliminary war and a nuclear war exercise aimed at aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme and attacking the North. At the same time, this is a reckless act of military adventurism. In particular, the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is being staged at a time when the masses at home and abroad are unanimously hoping North-South Red Cross and economic talks will be held at an early date. This is intolerable criminal act of pouring cold water over the atmosphere of dialogue and aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is aimed at threatening and blackmailing people and diverting their attention elsewhere. Thus, this exercise is a part of the maneuvers to quell the growing spirit of anti-U.S. antigovernment struggle. We can clearly realize this by the fact that the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is being staged from February to April -- the months known as the struggle season when the struggle of youths, students, and patriotic people of all strata becomes more active.

Dismayed at the expanding struggle of the youths, students, and masses of all strata, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have been hell-bent on suppressing people from the first day of the year, and are staging the reckless war exercise racket to coincide with the season of the struggle. While running amok seeking new war maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are pretending to desire the alleviation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and its reunification. This is a trickery to deceive people and mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring must immediately call off the plan for the extremely provocative and criminal "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise. The men and officers of the Armed Forces must realize that the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is an intolerable criminal act aimed at inflicting catastrophe on our masses and nation through a new war of aggression and a nuclear war. They must actively oppose the exercise.

#### SOUTH MINISTER'S TALK ON DIALOGUE ASSAILED

SK010920 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 31 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 1 February commentary: "Loss of Consciousness"]

[Text] The South Korean Unification Board minister made remarks on 31 January which distort the truth of the discontinued North-South talks. He made farfetched remarks, passing the blame for the discontinuation of dialogue to us, turning black into white.

Our sincere and serious position on dialogue is well known at home and abroad. We have made clear many times how seriously the "Team Spirit-85" combined military exercise against us will affect dialogue and North-South relations. No doubt the South side knows that war rackets inspiring confrontation and intensifying tension, and dialogue aimed at improving and developing North-South relations are incompatible. We have expressed our wish that the South side would respond positively to our reasonable demand to stop the combined military exercise in an effort to continue dialogue. However, it has not yet taken any positive measure with regards to our demand. The South side marred the atmosphere of dialogue by announcing the plan to conduct the "Team Spirit-85" combined military exercise with the United States as its partner on the eve of the second North-South economic talks and the eighth full-dress Red Cross talks and should take the responsibility for the discontinuation of dialogue.

He made shameless remarks that the South side was fully prepared for dialogue. However, it is the South side which discontinued the dialogue. The U.S. forces in South Korea and the puppet army are in a battle position. They are accelerating preparations to mobilize U.S. forces from the continental United States and Pacific regions, an aircraft carrier armada and with nuclear-equipped aircraft on board, missiles, and technologically advanced equipment, in addition to troops and military equipment which are being concentrated in South Korea and surrounding seas. This is what he calls preparations for dialogue. How could this babble about dialogue be an expression of support for dialogue and of respect for the other side to dialogue when they are concentrating forces against us?

He randomly sold the nation by talking about national aspiration while accelerating war preparations behind the curtain of dialogue. War rackets are aimed at confrontation, not dialogue. Our people do not want North-South confrontation through force and want the internal problem of the nation to be solved peacefully. Inspiring confrontation in deed while babbling about dialogue in words is a betrayal of the nation. The South side should not randomly defame the nation.

One should not increase tension but should develop an atmosphere of dialogue prior to holding dialogue. Our position of trying to improve and develop North-South relations through dialogue and negotiation has not changed. If the South side wants to improve relations with us, it should give up the stereotyped policy of confrontation and stop its reckless and fruitless war rackets against us instead of trying to evade its responsibility for the discontinuation of dialogue through lipservice.

#### TANJUG CITES KIM'S REMARKS ON NONALIGNMENT

LD311645 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1133 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 31 (TANJUG) -- Only through strict adherence to the authentic principles of nonalignment the nonaligned countries will enable their movement to preserve its characteristic features and perform its noble mission. This has been said by President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song, in an interview to the Yugoslav fortnightly REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The most important task now facing the Movement of Nonalignment consists in heightening its commitment to removing the dangers of a new world war and preserving peace and security in the world, said President Kim Il-song. Within this context he stressed the need for maximum efforts to be invested by the nonaligned countries towards halting the arms race and overcoming bloc division of the world.

Kim Il-song urged cooperation among the nonaligned countries on the principles of full equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of others, as well as the solving of all the disputes and differences among these countries in the spirit of unity and cooperation.

The president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea assessed his country's relations with Yugoslavia as successful.

VRPR ON REAGAN'S MILITARY BUILDUP, U.S. FUTURE

SK310930 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 30 Jan 85

[From the "Today's Feature" program: Dialogue by Madam Yun Chong-won and announcer Yi Un-kyong: "Reagan's Second Election Victory and the Future of the United States"]

[Text] [Yi] How are you?

[Yun] How are you?

[Yi] On 20 January, Reagan took office at the White House as the 41st President of the United States, thus starting his second term. In connection with this, world public opinion is now focused on the future of the United States which will be influenced by Reagan's second term. On this occasion, people should have correct views. I think it is important to have a correct view of the United States and to adopt a proper attitude toward struggle. Above all, would you please tell us why Reagan won the election again?

[Yun] Yes. When the results of the presidential election were disclosed in the United States on 6 November last year, the peoples of the world showed serious concern. They said that the danger of nuclear war had further increased because of Reagan's second election victory. People questioned how the President, a former movie actor and a person not supported by the citizens, could win reelection and become the 41st President of the United States?

In a nutshell, I think this is because Reagan spoke most loyally for the interests of the war industry monopolists while running amok in seeking maneuvers of aggression and war. Even 4 years ago, Reagan raved about the policy of confrontation by strength, and he has feverishly sought an arms race for nuclear war since the first day of his inauguration. Ignoring the enormous deficit in the government budget, warmonger Reagan has regarded the achievement of military superiority for the United States as his most urgent task. To this end, he made drastic annual increases in military expenditures. This, of course, attracted the special interest and active support of the giant monopolists of the U.S. war industry who actually control U.S. politics and whose help eventually enabled Reagan to win reelection. During the election campaign this time, the giant monopolists of the U.S. war industry offered a tremendous amount of financial aid to Reagan. This fact alone serves as ample evidence. Actually, Reagan received several million dollars in campaign funds from Rockefeller and other American conglomerates.

[Yi] In an effort to win the presidential election, Reagan made lavish pledges to placate and deceive Americans. But he has fulfilled none of these pledges. What do you have to say about this?

[Yun] True. We can say all previous U.S. presidents pretended that they would be presidents of the common people just to wear the presidential cap.

Reagan also deceived people with such plausible pledges as a solution to tax and unemployment problems and economic recovery, etc. However, all these plausible pledges remain only pledges. If the United States has ever experienced a temporary economic recovery, this was entirely because the giant monopolists could, thanks to the Reagan's military buildup for nuclear war, earn an enormous amount of surplus profits.

Reagan's military buildup maneuvers, sought at the sacrifice of the majority of American working people, have further deepened the economic crisis of the United States, and further worsened citizens' living conditions. As a result, the number of jobless and semijobless people has increased to 15 million, and 35 million poverty-stricken people are wandering the streets, almost dying of starvation. Since Reagan took office, the number of poverty-stricken people has increased by 6 million, and the per-capita tax has reached \$400. Americans now call Reagan a liar, and his administration one for the rich. All this is not at all accidental.

[Yi] Then it would not be an exaggeration we said that Reagan's babble about peace and arms control before his election was nothing but a demonstration designed to attract public attention.

[Yun] Right. Taking advantage of the people's worry over nuclear war, Reagan tried to cater to them, attempting to make himself appear as if he were interested in world peace through such remarks about improving relations between the United States and the Soviet Union or about resumption of arms-control talks at such public places as the United Nations before and during his election campaign. However, behind such double-dealing tactics by Reagan lies a wicked scheme to spur military buildup for nuclear war under the veil of peace by borrowing time.

Reagan's prattling about peace and arms control talks during the pre-election period was nothing but a bunch of hypocritical words aimed at sprucing up his image which had been tarnished among Americans and at shoring up supportive votes from them.

[Yi] As the proverb goes, a wolf can never pass himself off as a lamb. Warmonger Reagan can never pass himself off as an apostle of peace.

All facts show that Reagan's re-election is not an expression of support of the absolute majority of Americans who yearn for justice and peace. That is, Reagan's reelection means that Reagan only represents a handful of great monopolistic capitalists who have ultimate say in political determination in the United States and that his reelection is a reflection of the desire of these capitalists. The question now is in what direction will Reagan lead the United States during his second term. In other words, what will happen to the United States during his second term?

[Yun] We can imagine what will happen to the United States during Reagan's second term through what he said in his first press conference on 7 November last year, the first press conference held after his reelection was announced. He said in this press conference that he will continue what he has been doing to date.

Simply put, what he said at this press conference is that he would continue to pursue the policy of aggression and war based on the so-called military superiority which he was forced to pursue by the U.S. monopolistic capitalists. Thus, such a reckless path to adventurous aggression and war as Reagan has embarked upon now sets off an endless military buildup and will eventually lead the United States to destruction. This is as obvious as daylight.



[Yi] To be more specific, how far has Reagan's scheme for military buildup progressed?

[Yun] Reagan, who originally took office with the aim of dominating the world based on so-called power, is now endlessly expending armaments while pursuing a policy of aggression and war from beginning to end. Thus, in fiscal year 1984 Reagan increased military spending which was at the level of \$100 billion during the Carter administration to the level of \$280 billion, and in fiscal year 1985 he has increased military spending to \$321.4 billion, the highest military expenditure in U.S. history. He also plans to spend \$2 trillion during 1985-89 for (?rearmament) of the United States. This means that the United States will increase military spending every year by 12.1 percent and that it will be equivalent to the total amount of military expenditure the United States has spent over the past 35 years since World War II. Not satisfied with this, Reagan is now accelerating development of strategic weapons like the MX missile, B-1 bombers, and Trident ballistic missiles, along with the "star wars" program to expand into outer space from the earth.

[Yi] Now, the point is that such a huge amount of military expenditure does not fall from the sky. It will inevitably force the American people to sacrifice. How will the United States shoulder the rapidly increasing military spending? Naturally, some Americans denounce Reagan as nuclear-war crazy, and a mass antiwar and antinuclear movement rejecting and opposing Reagan's policy of aggression and war has rapidly sprung up in many places in the United States. I believe that Reagan's reckless maneuver to increase military spending for his policy of war and aggression will not only provoke strong resistance from the American people but will also lead the U.S. economy, which is in serious doldrums, to greater trouble.

[Yun] That is correct. The enormous military expenditure, which Reagan has increased ever since he took office, is now further aggravating the U.S. economic crisis. In this way, the incessantly increasing military expenditure has brought about huge government deficits and equally great payment deficits. As a result, the debt the United States owes to foreign countries has increased drastically every year and last year the government deficit reached its highest level, \$230 billion. Such record-breaking government deficits are now plummeting the already declining U.S. economy into straits from which it will be impossible to emerge.

[Yun] As a result, the sum of the debts owed by the government amounts to more than \$1.6 trillion, a sum exceeding half the GNP. Referring to the catastrophic state of the U.S. economy, Western countries said that the United States has been converted from a creditor nation into a debtor nation for the first time since 1919.

[Yi] Although all U.S. imperialist rulers have sought an aggressive war because aggression and war were their sole means of existence, Reagan is the most dangerous war maniac of all U.S. rulers. It is expected that Reagan's second term will not be smooth because of the aggressive nature of his domestic and foreign policies; He will face opposition from political circles as well as from the people.

[Yun] That is right. Although Reagan has been reelected with positive support and patronage from the comprador financial groups of the Republican Party and from U.S. monopolistic financial groups, the future of his second term will be by no means bright. During the past 4 years -- during his term in office -- Reagan has experienced difficulties in carrying out his policies because of discord between the Republican and Democratic Parties and because of strife between the Congress and the administration. As a result of the recent election, the Democratic Party gained two more seats in the Senate while the Republican Party lost one.

The defeat of Charles Percy, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who lacked Reagan's positive support, casts a dark shadow over Reagan. Reagan has been driven further into a corner because of discord between the Congress and the administration over a plan for stellar world war, over the deployment of medium-range missiles, and over military aid to pro-U.S. puppets in the Middle East and Latin America, and because of confrontation and strife between the Departments of State and Defense over domestic and foreign policies. Because of this, Brzezinski, former advisor to the president, said that if things continue to go as we see now, Reagan's foreign policy will face total bankruptcy. Western political circles said that Reagan's second term will be most gloomier. Although Reagan has sought aggression and war to make a breakthrough for the United States, facing a crisis, this will not save the U.S. imperialists who have begun to follow the road of decline. The day is gone when they subdued and dominated other countries with strength and arms. The present age is the era of independence opposing domination and subjugation and seeking not aggression and war but independence and peace. If Reagan continuously traverses the road of aggression and war during his second term, he will only accelerate his downfall, facing the strong protest of the people of the world who oppose domination and subjugation.

[Yi] The fate of war maniacs, including Syngman Rhee and Hitler, shows that those who have regarded aggression and war as a national policy have met their downfall, sternly judged by those who have sought independence and peace. I believe that Reagan's frantic maneuvers to conquer the world do not show the might and greatness of the United States, but are the product of its vulnerability and that, because of this, the U.S. imperialists have met continuous downfall.

Thank you for your comments.

#### CHON'S REORGANIZATION OF STUDENT GROUP DECRIED

SK302325 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique decided to "reorganize" the "Student Homeland Defence Corps", a reptile student military organization, and revive the self-government Council of Students, according to reports.

The fascist clique on January 24 made the "Consultative Council for University and College Education" consisting of university presidents and college rectors propose this "decision", and is circulating a rumour that it would be enforced from the new semester beginning in March.

This is a crafty ruse designed to lull the anti-"government" sentiments of students and win their favour with the puppet national assembly "elections" as an occasion.

The puppets intend to make the "Student Homeland Defence Corps" operate as it is in "time of war" or in a "state of emergency" and strictly prohibit the self-government Council of Students from participating in political activities.

This is, in fact, an attempt of the puppets to continue suppressing the patriotic activities of the self-government organisations of students and preserve intact the military mission of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps".

SOUTH'S WAR MANEUVERS INCOMPATIBLE WITH DIALOGUE

SK310357 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1250 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Sword Is Whetted Behind the Curtain of Dialogue"]

[Text] These days, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique is, under the abetment of the U.S. imperialists, further stepping up the preparations for a new war against the northern half of the republic.

As was already reported, under the pretext of strengthening combat capabilities for a contingency, the puppet clique has decided to increase the production of all kinds of military equipment by obtaining aid from the U.S. imperialist masters. At the same time, in taking a series of similar steps, it has unified the commanding system of the Homeland Reserve Force -- an irregular military system -- and reorganized the organizational channel of the reservist units in order to more effectively utilize reservists as cannon fodder.

Meanwhile, the puppets are continuing to stage various war exercise rackets such as air mobile exercise and special force's comprehensive demonstration exercise by mobilizing puppet military units.

All these maneuvers which the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique is seeking under the abetment of the U.S. imperialists show the belligerent nature of the puppets who are running amok in making preparation for a war of northward invasion. Thus, this fully discloses the falsity of its signboard of dialogue and peace.

War maneuvers can never be compatible with dialogue. The ultimate objective of North-South dialogue is to alleviate tensions in the country where vast military forces confront each other, and to pave the way to collaboration, unity, and reunification. Therefore, a proper and peaceful atmosphere should be created for dialogue. No further explanation is needed on this. A party to dialogue persists in the war maneuvers against the opposite party to dialogue. This is a treacherous act of aggravating the situation and pouring cold water over the atmosphere of dialogue. It is all too clear that dialogue cannot be held in a horrible atmosphere where war rackets are staged, and a good result cannot be expected, even if it was held in such an atmosphere.

Fundamentally, the South Korean puppets have no proper attitude and stand toward dialogue. Actually, they have no desire at all for dialogue and peace. This is fully proven by the fact that the puppets are, along with the U.S. troops, planning to stage the provocative and aggressive "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, the largest in history, from 1 February through mid-April.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is, in essence, an extremely adventurist and provocative comprehensive preliminary war and nuclear experimental war aimed at attacking the northern half of the republic. Dialogue is called for, while staging this kind of provocative war exercise racket against the opposite party to dialogue. This is entirely implausible, and is boundlessly nonsensical.

The South Korean puppets responded to our proposal for North-South dialogue. But this was not because they were interested in dialogue or had a desire for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. As everyone knows, when we sent the relief goods overflowing with heartwarming and compatriotic love to the South Korean flood victims last September, the way was paved to thaw the long-frozen North-South relations, eliminate their mutual distrust and misunderstanding, and seek peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Encouraged by this, we immediately put forth the initiatory question to hold dialogue between the North and the South. This has subsequently earned absolute support and welcome from all Korean people and the peoples of broad strata of the world. At the same time, this has aroused the people's burning desire for an early convocation of North-South dialogue.

It was under the pressure of this current that the puppets responded to our proposal for North-South dialogue, reluctantly and in name only. Reality shows that the South Korean puppets' gibberish about dialogue and peace is a sheer lie and is a false facade aimed at misleading public opinion at home and abroad, and that they are becoming even more feverish in carrying out war rackets and whetting the sword for northward invasion behind the curtain of dialogue.

If the puppets are truly interested in dialogue, they must stop the criminal war preparations against the opposite party to dialogue. If the puppets continue to run counter to current trends and persist in the maneuvers of confrontation and war, they will be unable to evade the strong denunciation from the people at home and abroad.

#### CHON'S INSPECTION TOUR REGARDED AS CAMPAIGNING

SK310550 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 30 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 31 January commentary: "Election Campaigning With Swords Worn"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan played a so-called game of inspecting seats of the puppet's provincial government. He made absurd remarks about a series of problems on various occasions, when he received this year's business reports and following big feasts. In sum, he called for attaining political stability in order to conduct the puppet's National Assembly elections fairly.

His local inspection tour, arranged hastily prior to the puppet's National Assembly elections, was an actual election campaign, abusing power. Thus, what he meant by a fair election and political stability, which he babbled about at every function he attended, is clear to everyone. What he calls a fair election means that he would make most of his DJP lackeys win the elections, and what he calls political stability is a trick of suppressing with guns and bayonets all forces opposing him. He made clear his ulterior motive by saying that he would take legal measures against all sorts of activities hindering the atmosphere of fair elections and all forces trying to hamper stability, while complaining that nobody recognizes various services which the puppet government carried out under the leadership of the DJP.

An unprecedented wind of oppression is blowing in South Korea, adding a Class A emergency alert status to the emergency alert status. The DJP lackeys are literally acting high-handedly by detaining opposition candidates, illegally ransacking houses of opposition election campaigners to confiscate and destroy propaganda materials, and arresting innocent residents without a warrant on charges of committing election irregularities. For the person in authority to conduct an election campaign, showing fascist madness, without being satisfied with this, is an outspoken challenge to the people and the democratic forces.

Feeling awkward because of the fact that he was only threatening with guns and bayonets while babbling about fair elections, he raved that he would upgrade the living standard of the people in the 21st century to that of the middle class. He said political stability should be attained for that reason.



Though the puppet was talking about the bright future of the 21st century, the prospects of South Korea, which is under the colonial rule of the United States and immersed in a foreign debt of more than 50 billion dollars, are bleak even for the next year, not to speak of the 21st century. What is more, a problem arises in the fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about stability, while predicting a future which will never come during his term in office. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is dazzling the people with empty talk of smoothly conducting the upcoming elections. Using the National Assembly, which is composed of his lackeys, as a springboard, he is trying to realize his ambition to prolong his reign in office under the pretext of realizing the vision of the future.

Babbling about someone's infiltration at every step of his local inspection tour, he raved that political stability should be attained in preparations against it. The South Korean puppets, together with the U.S. imperialists, are trying to conduct the "Team Spirit-85" largest-ever combined military exercise aimed at invading us starting early February. The North-South talks, arranged after a long interval, were postponed because of the puppets' act. The puppets have no qualification or right to talk about someone's infiltration. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's babble about infiltration once again is absurd talk designed to justify his maneuvers of wielding guns and bayonets under the cloak of political stability.

Anti-DJP, antipuppet struggles are being waged in South Korea on the eve of the elections and the puppets are facing a serious crisis. The puppet's emphasis on political stability, while prowling about local areas, shows that this situation is very unstable. The election game which the Chon Tu-hwan ring attempts to conduct with suppression and fraudulence will further aggravate their crisis.

#### DFRF DENOUNCES 'REPRESSION' OF PEOPLE IN SOUTH

SK310131 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 30 Jan 85

["Talk" by Yom Tae-chun, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee issued on 30 January]

[Text] Recently, in anticipation of upcoming elections for the puppet national assemblymen, repression of the democratic forces is becoming more atrocious with each passing day in South Korea.

As has already been reported, on 14 January, the military fascist clique committed violence against Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party, who was on a journey to meet his father residing in Masan, by mobilizing the puppet police, and putting him under house arrest. Following this, on 18 January, it had some 150 puppet policemen encircle his house, blocking passage to it. On 26 January, some 100 puppet policemen encircled his house, thus blocking his political activities. Today, Kim Yong-sam is being forced to serve a term not in prison but in his house, being bound with invisible chains.

The fascist clique is continuously watching and repressing not only Kim Yong-sam but also members of the Council for Promotion of Democracy which is cochaired by Kim Tae-chung. After watching for a chance to suppress the newly organized New Korea Democratic Party, the clique, on 17 January, attacked the headquarters of this party by mobilizing the armed police. Thus, it perpetrated a fascist atrocity.

That day, the puppet clique detained 26 enthusiasts representing student organizations who visited this party to convey the students' will. On 21 January, it also arrested 20 members of the National Council for Democratic Reunification, including the director of general affairs of the council, Chang Ki-pyo.

In addition, it arrested and imprisoned at random youths and students everywhere who called for democracy, thus expelling them from college. Furthermore, it is running amok to block the return of Kim Tae-chung, who was expelled to the United States, threatening to arrest him if he returns, in the belief that his return to South Korea would create a situation unfavorable to its elections.

All these facts show how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is running amok to carry out the elections for the puppet national assemblymen and to make them its monopoly by suppressing the democratic forces in South Korea.

I sternly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's repressive maneuvers against the democratic forces in South Korea, branding them as an outrageous infringement upon the democracy and sovereignty of mankind. That politicians engage themselves in political activities, and the people freely come and go in their own lands, visiting each other, and meet their kin are rights that no one should interfere with or infringe upon.

The fact that this sacred right is ruthlessly trampled upon in South Korea realistically proves that South Korea today is turning into a desolate tomb of human rights and democracy. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is stepping up political suppression against the democratic forces, prompted by its ambition to build a political base for its long-term power through the puppet national assembly elections.

The South Korean people of all walks of life are today consistently opposing and rejecting the National Assembly elections which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is planning to hold this February. They are stubbornly rejecting the upcoming elections, labeling them as unprecedentedly irregular, rigged elections held on the ruins of human rights and democracy, although all the elections held in South Korea so far have been conducted in this way.

The puppet clique, flustered by this, is committing all forms of mean and vicious acts to carry out the farce of the elections in the manner it devises by blocking the unity of the opposition figures who are its political rival force and crushing, one by one, the democratic forces, which are increasing daily. It is attempting to justify its suppression against the democratic figures through a ban on political activities. No one, however, will acknowledge this unlawful step designed to realize its ambition for long-term power through 1-party dictatorship.

The fact that it suppresses politicians' political activities by an unjust step and even tramples upon human rights proves to what degree its ambition for power has reached and how much it fears democracy. Nevertheless, democracy and human rights cannot be bound, no matter what shackles are used.

The fascist clique should stop the suppression against democratic figures, including Kim Yong-sam, and patriotic people, and guarantee them freedom of political activity.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the democratic figures and people of all walks of life in South Korea will be firmly united and rise up more daringly to oppose the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression and maneuvers for long-term power. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop the farce of irregular and rigged elections before it is overthrown by the enraged popular masses resistance, and step down from power without delay in accordance with the demand of the South Korean people.

[Dated] 30 January 1985, Pyongyang

NKDP PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 'DEMOCRATIZATION'

SK301014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA) -- Yi Min-u, president of the "New Korea Democratic Party", a newly formed opposition party, held a press conference at the "central party" building on January 22, at which he stressed that the solution of political, economic and all other problems in South Korea lay in the democratization of society, according to the South Korean paper MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN.

Noting that a law banning 15 persons from political activities has never existed in the world, he strongly demanded the repeal of the "special law on the renovation of political climate" and total lift of the "ban on political activities".

Stressing that "North-South dialogue is urgent for preventing the repetition of national tragedy on this land", he held that "democratization must precede, if North-South talks is to bear fruit and democratic unification is to be pursued."

He stressed time and again that the basic stand of his party in the forthcoming "national assembly elections" is to wage a "struggle against the 'Democratic Justice Party'".

Yu Chi-song, president of another opposition party, the "Democratic Korea Party," at a press conference held on the same day in Taegu, criticized the depravity of the present ruling quarters in the "election" affairs and denounced the fascist labor policy.

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

SK010824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, on January 31 met and had a conversation with Perenleyn Urjinlhundeb, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

CORRECTION TO EDITORIAL ON CONSUMER GOODS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Editorial Stresses Consumer Goods Production" published in the 28 January Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, pages D 1, 16-18 penultimate paragraph, line one:

What is important in waging a mass struggle for the production of people's consumer goods is to seek out raw material resources and materials for work. It is the spirit of revolutionaries to create work and seek out materials for work. Everywhere there are raw material resources in abundance that could be put to use in valuable ways. All functionaries and working people must seek out raw materials resources in abundance that could be put to use in valuable ways. All functionaries and working people must seek out raw materials resources and materials for work by thinking in such a way...  
(rewording)

The final paragraph, line one reads: Thus all people must turn out in the struggle to seek out materials for work and increase...(rewording)

'TEAM SPIRIT-85' JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN

SK010207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean and U.S. troops began joint military maneuvers in southern parts of the Korean peninsula Friday to test their mobility and strategy for improved combat readiness. The annual exercise, "Team Spirit-85," involving about 200,000 troops, will continue through mid-April. The exercise is the tenth of its kind since 1976 and will be conducted in three phases: strategic deployment, field exercises and redployment of the U.S. forces to their home positions outside the country. South Korean and American troops began moving into their first-stage positions Friday.

On Jan. 4, the Seoul government invited a North Korean delegation to observe the maneuvers in a bid to ease tension on the Korean peninsula by eliminaitng misunderstandings over the exercise. However, Pyongyang rejected Seoul's invitation. At that time, North Korea claimed that the inter-Korean talks and unified Red Cross meeting could not continue unless Team Spirit were cancelled. The economic talks between Seoul and Pyongyang were scheduled for Jan. 14 in the truce village of Panmunjom, while the South-North Red Cross conference was slated for Jan. 23 in Seoul. Also, Pyongyang issued an emergency order to its armed forces to take precautionary measures against the joint military operations in the South.

CHINESE PAPER REPORTS FREE MARKETS IN NORTH

SK010109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Free markets began to emerge in North Korea in the latter half of the last year, and there is now one established in each borough (gu) in Pyongyang and other big cities, and in the provinces, there is one in each country (gun), Japan's KYODO NEWS SERVICE, said Wednesday, quoting the Chinese GUANGMING RIBAO newspaper. The free markets are available to anyone who pays for the use of a space where he can put up a stand and sell goods. The markets are managed by staffs composed of aged retirees, the news agency said. In the markets surrounded by walls, eateries and soft beverage shops as well as general shops are housed and any unsold goods are bought up by the market, according to the report.

RIGID PENALTY URGED FOR SYMPATHY VOTE SEEKERS

SK310122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan instructed the Ministry of Justice yesterday to punish stringently those candidates who intend to win "sympathy votes" by intentionally violating the election law for imprisonment. Such candidates should be punished even after the elections, he said. No political consideration will be given for those who are elected while in prison, President Chon said, adding that they will be sternly dealt with in accordance with law.

The president made those instructions after he received a policy briefing from Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in at Chongwadae. He deplored current campaignings in which he said old practices of agitation, slander, trickery and disinformation are reviving, threatening the mood for a fair election.



Such acts are very harmful to the maintenance of political and social stability and national unity, President Chon said. He told Pae to prevent various schemes to destroy national stability and the democratic constitutional order. He also instructed the justice minister to take severe measures against those students who oppose the nation's basic ideology and attempt to instigate other students to boycott classes. Minister Pae was told to strengthen the legal protection for Korean nationals living abroad, punish swindlers and extortionists severely.

Saying that education is preferred to punishment in handling juvenile delinquents, President Chon told the justice minister to expand educational facilities at juvenile reformatories. He called for the improvement of the atmosphere and facilities in prisons and for religious people's support in educating prisoners. The president also ordered security measures to prevent North Korean agents from entering the nation, and the guarding of prisons that can become the targets of North Korean commandos.

NKDP COMPLAINS DJP CAMPAIGN 'DECEPTIVE'

DK010106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] yesterday demanded that the ruling Democratic Justice Party immediately stop the 10 million signature campaign for "fair election," calling it "deceptive." Kim Chae-kwang, election management director of the NKDP, also requested that the TV programs on fair elections be discontinued. He said the DJP campaign and the TV shows are making fools of the people. Kim claimed that the government which rejected opposition demands for the postponement of the polls "intends to hold the elections in a fundamentally illicit way."

"The 10 million signature campaign is not aimed to achieve a fair election but to make voters identify themselves with the DJP," Kim said. The TV programs, using a number of actors and comedians, portray election candidates as a bunch of corrupt and cowardly people, thus arousing people's disgust on election and politics, Kim said. The campaign manager alleged that the election management committees were acting as "operatives of the government and the ruling party in carrying on an illicit election, rather than maintaining fairness and neutrality." He criticized election committees for having advanced candidates' joint speech sessions to way before the election date, while setting the schedule in the coldest morning hours of the day. By doing so, he argued, the committees made attempts to minimize the effects of the joint speech meetings so as to give disfavor to opposition candidates.

Citing that as few as 70 voters appeared in a debate in the Kyonggi-Anyang-Sihung constituency of Kyonggi-do Wednesday, he asked the government and the committees to rearrange schedules as a whole. He further said that the involvement of administrative powers and the distribution of money and gifts even by mayors and county headmen were prevalent nationwide. He called for the formation of a joint opposition front with the opposition Democratic Korea Party and Korea National Party to jointly fight off illegal campaign practices.

NEW PARTY PUBLISHES PARTY ORGAN 31 JANUARY

SK011102 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Feb 85 p 2

[From the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] After experiencing some troubles, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] published on 31 January the 1 February edition of its organ called "The New Democratic Front."

In the preface of the organ, Yim Min-u, president of the NKDP, said: Our party is publishing this organ, "The New Democratic Front", to reflect the people's aspirations and the demand of the times. He also stressed: It is our aspiration to pave the way for democracy together with the popular masses through the most reliable and fullest possible reflection of the peoples' voices. Kim Chae-Kwang, party overseer of the election campaign, said in an article carried by the organ that democracy can fully blossom when civilian rule is fully practiced based on national harmony. Our party will see to it that our organ, "The New Democratic Front", represents, exposes, and reflects every public voice and complaint and assumes the role of guide for the defense of freedom and democracy as a news medium.

"The New Democratic Front," a 4-page affair twice the size of a tabloid paper, was published within 14 days after the party's founding. The first edition contains various kinds of pictures, 10-point election promises, and an expose about great financial scandals. The party plans to print some 9 million copies before election day, 12 February, and to send 100,000 copies to each local chapter. In the course of publishing the organ, the party and the authorities were in a tug of war over the issuance of a licence and a few articles considered stronger than what is allowed to be said. The NKDP once thought of launching a great counter propaganda offensive had the issuance of license for the publication been delayed until after election day.

KIM TAE-CHUNG INTERVIEWED BY TOKYO TELEVISION

OW010655 Tokyo TBS Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 31 January 85

[Atsuo Nakamura 4 January interview with ROK dissident Kim Tae-chung at his suburban Washington, D.C., residence, on the "Atsuo Nakamura, Datelined Earth, 2200 Hours" program: "On the Eve of His Return Home, Kim Tae-chung Speaks" -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Nakamura] Your recent decision to return to the ROK has been creating quite a flap. In Japan, people largely associate your name with the so-called kidnapping incident, simply perceiving you as a very tragic victim of that incident. Surprisingly, the general populace does not know much about your real personality and thoughts. Please tell us about yourself from various angles in this program so that we can gain a complete picture of your life and yourself. I understand that you were born in 1925. How old are you now?

[Kim] I am now 59 years old.

[Nakamura] Regarding the kidnapping incident, the Japanese police have made quite a thorough investigation. What do you think?

[Kim] The Japanese police still hold the position that it is not known who was responsible for the incident, do they not?

[Nakamura] I think there is a slight difference between the positions of the government and the police.

[Kim] At any rate, I think that the Japanese police worked rather hard, at least on the investigatory level. They identified fingerprints. They also discovered the automobile used. It was clearly one owned by the vice consul of the ROK Consulate General in Yokohara.

[Nakamura] Yes, they collected all materials proving that the act was committed by the KCIA [Korean Central Intelligence Agency].

[Kim] Therefore, the truth of the incident has been revealed; it is just that the government does not want to admit it.

[Nakamura] The case is commonly called a kidnapping incident, but it was an attempted murder case, was it not?

[Kim] In fact, it was an attempted assassination case.

[Nakamura] Is it not true that you were sentenced to death on charges that you caused the Kwangju incident? Or, were you sentenced to death because you were chairman of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification?

[Kim] I was sentenced to death because I had become the chairman. That was the only reason for the death sentence.

[Nakamura] However, through a political settlement of the issue, the two countries had already agreed that they would not take issue with your involvement in the national congress.

[Kim] Yes, you are totally correct.

[Nakamura] That is, you were sentenced to death despite the political settlement.

[Kim] Yes, you are right. In the political settlement, the Japanese and the ROK Governments agreed on two points: One was guaranteeing my freedom to leave the country and the other was not taking issue with my activities abroad. However, the promise concerning these two points was broken. It is hard to fully express my resentment at this fact.

[Nakamura] Last year, Chon Tu-hwan visited Japan and shook hands with Japanese leaders, causing a sudden campaign to promote the "new Japan-ROK era" in Japan. Until then, I understand that people in the ROK, particularly young people who received a thorough anti-Japanese education, had a very strong sense of hatred toward Japan. The Japanese side, too, only sought to use the ROK for its commercial purposes. Thus, their relations were distant despite their geographic proximity. It is my impression that under these circumstances, the people of Japan and the ROK were rather surprised to see this sudden tie-up between the leaders of the two countries and hear their remarks that a new era had started between Japan and the ROK. What is your view of the significance of this event?

[Kim] I would like to say this. I think that I myself, my friends, and democratic forces in the ROK are the most fervent seekers of a truly friendly relationship between the two countries. I said this in a book written before the kidnapping incident in 1973. I said that a true friendship could be created on the basis of mutual understanding, respect, and cooperation at the level of the peoples. Cooperation at the level of the governments is just like a house built on sand. When necessary, the ROK Government will fan anti-Japanese sentiments among the people. Pak Chong-hui fanned these sentiments, and Chon Tu-hwan is also doing so and will do so in the future, when necessary. I would like to point out one more thing. Why are we anti-Japanese in our thoughts despite our true aspirations for friendly ties with Japan?

Some people and almost all the mass media in Japan say that this anti-Japanese position is the product of Japan's past 36-year rule. But this is not the only cause of our anti-Japanese thinking. We will not forget this past; but we can bury it. What we are taking issue with is that the Japan of today has not changed from the Japan of yesterday. In the old days Japan came directly and deceived the Korean people by mobilizing the police and military police. Today Japan backs up the dictatorial regime and also deceives the masses. In the old days, Japan came directly to Korea, invested in it, and exploited Korea in a direct way. Today Japan is exploiting Korea under the name of economic cooperation. I am very sorry to say this to you, the Japanese people. However, I say it because it concerns our interests to a considerable degree. Democracy is flourishing in Japan. In a sense, we regard Japan with envy. However, it should be noted that we are now waging a difficult struggle for democracy, making a great deal of sacrifice. We are now working to build a foundation for democracy. Japan's democracy is one that was given from abroad. I hope that you, the Japanese people, will not forget this weakness of your democracy in its origin. As a friend or a neighbor sharing your interests, I hope that you will safeguard the foundation of your democracy more firmly, while exercising vigilance against any possible emergence of antidemocratic forces.

[Nakamura] Now, I would like to hear your views on the North-South unification issue, to which the ROK, North Korea, and the world are paying the utmost attention. In terms of common sense, I wonder how a communist state and a capitalist state, which differ in their systems, can be unified. China is experimenting with introducing some capitalistic elements. Thus, it is apparent that communism has not been functioning especially well. On the other hand, a capitalist society, like that of Japan, is changing into one close to communism through promotion of welfare and the expansion of the middle class. Thus, the conventional, simple classification between the right and the left is no longer effective in discerning the systems of the world.

[Kim] From a broad viewpoint, the two systems are drawing nearer to each other.

[Nakamura] Yes, in a sense, they are. I think that the North-South issue also represents this trend.

[Kim] Yes, it does. No one desires national unification more passionately than I. But I never entertain any illusions about unification. That is why I think we must approach the issue with extreme tenacity and perseverance, but at the same time we must be very careful. To this end, I believe it is absolutely necessary for a democratic government to come into existence in the South. Only when such a government is born, can the people cooperate voluntarily and wholeheartedly. In this event, genuine political stability will be ensured in the ROK. This will compel the North to give up its wild desire to communize the South. Thus, the North and the South will be able to conduct talks on an equal basis. This way, the North and the South will be able to conduct their dialogue through cooperation with the four powers concerned with the Korean issue -- the United States, Japan, China, and the Soviet Union -- and establish lasting peace.

[Nakamura] Do you mean to establish a federation?

[Kim] My idea is to establish a federation of republics. The North's proposal is to establish a confederal republic.

[Nakamura] How do the two ideas differ?

[Kim] The difference is: What the North calls a confederal republic presumes, for instance, that the confederal government will represent both parts, and the governments in the North and the South will operate as autonomous governments, similar to or a little better than state governments in the United States, West Germany, and Canada for



instance. Under this plan, the armies of the two parts, for instance, will be integrated into one, and their diplomatic efforts will also be integrated. But, it is impossible to bring the two parts into one overnight partly because of their past relations -- they have harbored mutual distrust and enmity -- and partly because of their different systems, namely communist and capitalist systems. As things now stand, it is an impossible task.

My proposal for a federal republic of North and South Korea is: First, there will be an independent republic in each part of the country, one a communist republic and the other a democratic republic. Each republic will be in charge of its own security and entitled to partial defense and diplomatic rights for the time being. A loose federal assembly will be set up above these republics. At first, this federal machinery will coordinate matters between them. The federal machinery will exercise such rights as delegated by the two republics without dissent. As mutual trust increases and as the two sides find more areas of common interest, they will transfer their rights to the federal machinery.

However, we must bear one thing in mind. There must be a guarantee that the reunited state will not lean toward any third party. For instance, Japan will be concerned that the new reunited government might become pro-Chinese. China, on the other, will be concerned that it might become pro-Japanese and pro-American. As long as the two parts understand this and as long as there is such a guarantee, it will open the way for reunification because there is not a single man now who is trying to colonize our country as in the past.

[Nakamura] I have a final but important question to ask you. You will soon return to the ROK, so I am very eager to ask about it. There are pros and cons about your planned return. Some are critical, saying that you are impatient because you feel that you might be forgotten since you have already been out of your country for 2 years. Others say that the timing of your planned return coincides with the opening of the U.S. Congress, and the United States will try to ensure your safe return, so you might find it favorable to return now. Still others think that you have a duty to exercise your influence in the ROK elections in February as a rallying force for the opposition. Will you comment on this frankly?

[Kim] I have been living in the United States for 2 years now. I have made many friends and gained many supporters in the U.S. Congress, universities, religious organizations, human rights groups, and mass media. I am very grateful for this. However, I have also realized that it is beyond my ability to fundamentally change U.S. Government policy on Korea. Therefore, I do not have to stay here any longer. I would like to add one more thing. The people in the ROK are now waging a difficult struggle. Therefore, despite my untiring efforts here, I am anguished to think that I am not with the Korean people now. Thus, I would like to be with them. In addition to this emotional desire, I hope to encourage many bystanders -- despite the fact that a great number of people are striving for democratization -- to participate in the movement for democracy. There is a more direct reason I would like to return. Radical thoughts are now spreading among young people, workers, and intellectuals. I can understand the feelings of those running to radicalism as represented in violence, pro-communism, and anti-U.S. or anti-Japanese feelings. However, this radicalism will lose the support of the people. It will also lose sympathy internationally. It will eventually be isolated. Then, it will be vanquished by a dictator. I see this danger. Therefore, I would like to return now. Chon Tu-hwan says that he will quit in 1988, but will he really? Even if he quits, will the people be allowed to freely choose their president? Will they have to put up with another dictator? They are now at a critical point. In addition, the Asian Olympics will be held in 1986, and the world Olympic Games in 1988. Therefore, the year 1985 represents a critical point in ROK politics.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED SOUTH OF ARANYAPRATHET

BK010937 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 1 Feb 85 p 32

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Fighting raged this morning along a 50-kilometre front south of here as heavily-armed Vietnamese troops blasted Khmer Rouge positions north of their Phnum Malai stronghold, an informed military source told the WORLD.

The fighting, which had escalated since last night, drove some 8,000 Kampuchean civilians, mainly women and children, to take shelter along a canal marking the Thai-Kampuchean border, the source added.

According to the source, the Vietnamese shelled Khmer Rouge positions spread along a 50-kilometre front along the border, from an area adjacent to Ban Nong Ian down to Khao Kok Ma-muang in a barrage last night.

At 10 a.m. today, 130-mm and 122-mm artillery shells were still crashing down in the area as Vietnamese gunners kept firing intermittently from their bases at Yeang Thmei and Soriya, the source said. The Khmer Rouge were retaliating with mortars, RPG rockets and recoilless rifles but it was believed that they had sustained heavy casualties, the source added. Losses on the Vietnamese side were not known.

The source said most Khmer Rouge positions under Vietnamese artillery fire were between two to 10 kilometres deep inside Kampuchea. The source named the targets as Ban Kae Don, Phnum Mak Hoeun, Na Kachai, Damnak Chek, O Trav Chu Tuek Sap and Ban Nam Sap.

According to a military report, a Khmer Rouge unit on Monday staged a fierce attack on Vietnamese troops about 40 kilometres further south. But the Vietnamese put up stiff resistance forcing the resistance forces to retreat by about one kilometre to a position south of Phnum Kbal Bei, the report said. A few hours later the same Khmer Rouge unit launched another attack on the Vietnamese, the report went on.

On the following day, Vietnamese troops began firing poisonous shells that landed at Kbal Bei, adjacent to Thailand's Ban Tak Ngok and Khok Krok Mamuang, the military report said.

A military source said three Khmer Rouge combatants suffered wounds from toxic gas fired by Vietnamese troops that day in the Phnum Kbal Taban area, in Ratanamondol District of Battambang. The source said the 8,000 refugees who fled from Khmer Rouge-controlled camps today were clinging close to the Khlong Namsai canal, in Ban Khao Din of Khlong Hat Subdistrict. But Thai troops were stopping them at the edge of the canal to prevent their entry into Thailand. The source said the artillery blasts were audible here in this Thai border town but residents were not panicking.

Meanwhile, fighting was also reported this morning at Nong Chan, some 30 kilometres north of here, as Kampuchean nationalists sniped at some 500 Vietnamese soldiers occupying their base. Hanoi's troops backed up with heavy artillery from two nearby bases retaliated against the Kampuchean forces loyal to Son Sann, the source added.

HUN SEN INTERVIEW WITH VIETNAMESE CORRESPONDENT

## First Part

BK290842 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jan 85

[First part of interview with Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; to unidentified Vietnamese radio correspondent during Hun Sen's stay in Ho Chi Minh City to attend the 10th conference of Indochinese foreign ministers; read by announcer -- date not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Chairman, how do you assess what has been achieved by the PRK in diplomacy during the past year?

[Hun Sen] Nineteen eighty-four could be considered a year when the country's international prestige was consolidated and developed to a level higher than ever before. That was possible thanks to the fine development of other activities -- military, social security, economic, etc. State visits to Africa and other continents and agreements on the establishment of diplomatic relations with a number of African nations testified to the fact that the PRK has constantly been consolidated and developed. In our case, these are not only the manifestations of ordinary relations but also constitute a recognition of the PRK, de jure as well as de facto. A tendency to support the ouster of the Polpotists has constantly developed around the world, and the proposal put forth by Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos for peace, stability, and cooperation in this region has also attracted international attention. This means that the PRK is not only trying to defend itself; it is contributing to the struggle for peace and stability in the region and the world over.

[Correspondent] How do you assess the situation in Cambodia in 1984 in the fields of social security, national defense, economy, and social culture?

[Hun Sen] We hold that the developments in 1984 have been very satisfactory. This was the 6th year of the hardest struggle to overcome innumerable difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime. While the young republic had to embark on national construction, the imperialist forces in collusion with the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists have striven to oppose the PRK. But the vivid reality of our peaceful and marvelous developments during the past year has flushed our people with pride and has shown that we are supported by friends around the world. This year saw a particular fine development in the situation in Cambodia. In military and security fields, our western frontier with Thailand has been firmly defended. Meanwhile political security, social order, and a peaceful life of the Cambodian people have been ensured. In late 1984 and early 1985, we dealt the heaviest blow to remnants of the Polpotists to undermine our people's peaceful life. In economic, social, and cultural fields we have survived the most critical moments and are now embarking on further developments. We are particularly concentrating on economic and social development while constantly improving and stabilizing our people's livelihood. This will consolidate the Cambodian people's confidence.

[Correspondent] Mr Chairman, could you please further elaborate on the PRK's policy toward those who have collaborated with Pol Pot and who have now crossed over to the people's side?

[Hun Sen] In late 1982, the Cambodian party and government announced its policy of leniency toward those who have strayed away from the national cause. It has been written that if anyone who had been led astray by Pol Pot to serve the interests of the expansionists and imperialists, leaves their ranks and observes the PRK Constitution, he will be entitled to become an ordinary citizen with the right to vote and to stand for election in the country's free elections.

In 1984, the PRK National Assembly once again affirmed this lenient policy. This line has strongly affected the ranks of the enemy. Many officers and men of the enemy forces have changed sides and returned to the people. They have been treated as promised and like other ordinary PRK citizens. Nineteen eighty-four was the year of massive desertion for the enemy. Many followers of Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionary groups have surrendered to the revolutionary administration. I would like to stress further that the party and PRK Government have implemented this lenient policy and are ready to forgive anyone who wants to come back and contribute to national construction, no matter what his past may be.

#### Second Part

BK301330 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Second and final part of interview granted by Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, to unidentified Vietnamese radio correspondent during Hun Sen's stay in Ho Chi Minh City to attend the 10th conference of Indochinese foreign ministers; read by announcers -- date not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] Regarding your attendance at the 10th conference of Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City, please tell us about the PRK's role and its principles toward the current world and regional situation.

[Hun Sen] Through progress in the PRK during this past period, the PRK's prestige has been successively expanded and strengthened in the international arena. Last year, 1984, could be considered as a year during which the PRK's role and prestige have been increased and strengthened more than ever before. Visits by our delegations to Europe, Africa, and other places, as well as visits to the PRK by foreign delegations, including the ones from the French parliament and the U.S. Congress, all show this progress. This ~~is~~ a real situation and people cannot turn a blind eye to the great changes in the PRK. Furthermore, the PRK is striving not only to defend itself but also to contribute to safeguarding peace around the world as well. The PRK has always taken initiatives and provided encouragement for the struggle for national liberation and for peace against nuclear war to save mankind from the threat such a war poses.

As for countries in this region, the PRK has cooperated with friendly Vietnam and Laos in putting forward proposals in an attempt to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Our goals are to peacefully coexist with all states with different social and political regimes. This is why we always encourage and demand a dialogue among countries in this region for the purpose of resolving conflicts through negotiations. And this is in accordance with the common tendency and interests of the people in the region. The 10th conference of Indochinese foreign ministers also reminded people of the proposal to convene an international conference on Southeast Asia to discuss all issues of concern to all parties. This conference might include the participation of countries, from this region and outside it, that have been interested in finding solutions to the issues in this region.

Through its progress and stability over the past 6 years, the PRK has not only carried out activities to defend itself, but has also contributed to peace and stability around the world and in the region.

[Correspondent] What about the major steps of the Cambodian people's revival in 1984, in particular the military successes of the past dry season of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army.



[Hun Sen] The year 1984 was the 6th year since the toppling of the Pol Pot regime and the birth and development of the PRK regime. Six years is a short time in the life of a country that has been destroyed, as Cambodia had been. As all comrades know, the Pol Pot regime left nothing behind but destruction, separation, and suffering for the Cambodian people. The PRK regime had to resolve all this. Along with this short time to rebuild the country, our enemies -- including the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and through the use of the Pol Pot Khmer reactionaries and Thai territory -- have tried to destroy us without leaving the Cambodian people any time to build the country. However, despite all this, the progress during the past 6 years is a great source of pride for the Cambodian party, government, and people as well as for all friends the world over who have provided support for the Cambodian people. The year 1984 brought a new development: We smashed the attempts by the Chinese expansionists and their Pol Pot lackeys and other Khmer reactionaries to reverse the Cambodian situation and to regain their supremacy inside Cambodia. All these attempts were thwarted, and we ensured our strength along the Cambodian-Thai border and stability inside our country.

Furthermore, at the end of 1984 -- indeed throughout the year -- we severely punished the Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionaries. As you all know, at the end of 1984 and in early 1985, the Cambodian forces, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, dealt heavy lessons and blows to these groups. Moreover, the people's lives have improved and stabilized daily. I can sum up by saying that the Cambodian situation has already passed the difficult phase and is going through a period of progress in every field. No matter how hard the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Thai reactionaries try, they cannot reverse the Cambodian situation.

#### SIHANOUK SAYS PRC PROMISES MORE ARMS AID

BK010153 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] China promised earlier this week to give non-communist Khmer resistance forces additional arms aid to enable them to launch counter-attacks on the Vietnamese who have overrun most of their border strongholds in the ongoing military campaign against the resistance forces near the Thai border, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday.

The president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, who held talks with Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang in Beijing before his Bangkok visit, said that the resistance forces will strike back at the Vietnamese with traditional guerrilla tactics.

"China and some very friendly countries have been giving us weapons and will continue to give more weapons, including heavy arms, and ammunition to enable us to counter-attack the Vietnamese by traditional guerrilla warfare," he said.

Commenting on the fall of most of the resistance camps of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) near the border, Sihanouk said the non-communist forces saved the bulk of their troops and weapons and that Khmer Rouge guerrillas are meeting success in their military operations in the interior of Kampuchea.

"There are two aspects in this war," he told a news conference at the Hyatt Central Plaza. He said that traditional guerrilla tactics call for the separation of military bases from civilian encampments and the establishment of secret military and logistic bases in the interior to back guerrilla activities.

His Army of Nationalist Sihanoukians (ANS) had completely detached military camps from civilian encampments last year to pave the way for the launching of new guerrilla tactics, he said.

He said that the Vietnamese could have a pretext to attack Khmer civilian encampments on the border if resistance forces continue to mingle with the civilian population. The prince also said that during his stay in Beijing, the Chinese leader assured him that China would not normalize ties with Hanoi and Moscow unless they allowed the Kampuchians to be free, the country to be independent and without any foreign interference. Beijing would not negotiate with Hanoi on normalization unless the latter states publicly that it would do everything possible to withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea immediately, he said. He said Beijing told Hanoi that it also wanted to normalize ties with Vietnam, but the main obstacle to the rapprochement is the Kampuchean issue, particularly the Vietnamese occupation of the country.

VODK ON SIHANOUK-HU YAOBANG MEETING IN BEIJING

BK300728 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk met and had talks with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Committee, in Beijing on 26 January. On that occasion Hu Yaobang said: China supports Democratic Kampuchea in the struggle against Vietnamese aggression and will continue to support Democratic Kampuchea in rebuilding the country.

Hu Yaobang expressed the hope that the three coalition parties would continue to strengthen their forces and their unity in the common struggle against Vietnam until the aggressor Vietnamese troops are finally forced to pull out of Cambodia.

The samdech said that through collaboration and mutual support, the three forces of Democratic Kampuchea successfully united to fight the Vietnamese invaders during their dry-season offensive.

Commenting on Vietnam's statement that it would withdraw its troops from Cambodia in 6 to 10 years, the samdech said that 1 year was long enough for Vietnam to withdraw completely from Cambodia. Hanoi, he said, was actively trying to avail itself of the time to play tricks, to settle its own people in Cambodia, and to turn Cambodia into part of Vietnam.

WU XUEQIAN'S BANGKOK STATEMENT DENOUNCED

BK300733 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Beijing Reactionary Clique's Challenging Act To Appease its Henchmen"]

[Text] According to reports from Bangkok, while stopping over in Thailand en route to Singapore and Sri Lanka, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian once again reiterated a worn-out statement saying China would not stand idly by if Vietnamese forces continued their incursions into Thailand. Wu Xueqian's statement was made at a time when the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, who are the henchmen of the Beijing reactionary clique, are desperately developing internal bickering and are being driven into utter isolation by progressive public opinion both in Thailand and the world in the wake of the current victory of the Cambodian people, and when they have given support to and joined hands with the Pol Pot remnant clique and other reactionary Cambodian groups to subvert and obstruct the building of a new life by the Cambodian people.

As everyone well knows, in the past few weeks the fraternal Cambodian Army and people, assisted by the Vietnamese Volunteer Army have scored great victories in launching suppressive drives against the Pol Pot remnant clique and the other reactionary Cambodian groups along the Cambodian-Thai border, thereby restoring peace and order to society to allow the Cambodian people to build a new life in peace.

In parallel with scoring victories in carrying out the suppressive drives against the enemies of the Cambodian people -- that is the Pol Pot remnant clique and the other reactionary Cambodian groups disguised as the so-called CGDK -- the Cambodian people have managed to score glorious achievements agricultural and industrial production, educational, cultural, public health, and construction fields, thus inflicting a painful defeat on the clearly exposing the Beijing reactionary clique's dark design aimed at reviving the genocidal Pol Pot regime to oppress and persecute the Cambodian people again.

The victories of the Cambodian people have not only testified to a new failure of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in implementing their dark design, but are also an indication of the beginning of the end of the so-called CGDK. At the same time, they also serve as a clear warning to the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles that their acts of rendering continued support to and collusion with the Pol Pot clique and the other reactionary Cambodian groups to subvert and obstruct the building of a new life by the Cambodian people, and of drifting deeper into the orbit of the Beijing reactionary clique to create tension threatening peace in this region, are not serving their own interests. On the contrary, those acts will only lead them to bankruptcy and draw condemnation from progressive and justice-loving public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world.

Faced with such a clear development, the Beijing reactionary clique, becoming extremely worried, is sending its men to ask the reactionaries in this region to continue giving support to the Pol Pot remnant clique and other reactionary Cambodian groups who are currently suffering a heavy defeat so that they will be able to survive. It is only natural that the reactionaries in the region in which the Beijing reactionary clique is interested are none other than the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. The reason the Pol Pot remnant clique -- henchmen of the Chinese reactionary clique -- and the other reactionary Cambodian groups are able to survive and continue creating disturbances to sabotage the peace and happiness of the Cambodian people is that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have given them sanctuaries and shelter and have trained and fed them, including coordinating with and supporting them to carry out movements to undermine the building of a new life in peace by the Cambodian people and to sabotage the revolutions of the three Indochinese peoples.

Thus, it can be said that Wu Xueqian's statement is aimed at nothing but, first, to console and encourage the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to continue giving support and assistance to the Pol Pot remnant clique to oppose the building of a new life by the Cambodian people and to oppose the trend toward negotiations between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups to settle the problems in this region; and, second, to direct threaten and challenge the sovereignty of the SRV with a view to creating a pretext for attacking and aggressing against the northern border of Vietnam.

Nevertheless, the Chinese act of boosting the morale of their henchmen and creating a pretext to cover up their aggression against Vietnam as has been demonstrated by Wu Xueqian will not be able to restore the morale of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and other reactionaries in this region. This is because the Chinese reactionary clique itself was defeated, is being defeated, and will be totally defeated in the implementation of its dark designs to swallow Indochina and to expand its territory into Southeast Asia.

#### PASASON CONDEMNS CHINESE 'CRIMES' AGAINST SRV

BK281631 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane, January 28 (OANA-KPL) -- The daily PASASON today, in its commentary, denounces the Chinese expansionists' and hegemonists' war crimes against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It resolutely supports a communique issued by the Vietnamese commission for investigation of Chinese war crimes against Vietnam denouncing the recent Chinese crimes against the Vietnam population in six northern provinces. It says that the communique has demonstrated not only the current Chinese hegemonists' and expansionists' savage crimes, but it also exposed its continual hostile attitude towards Vietnam.

The great victory of the Kampuchean Army and people over the Pol-Potist and other Khmer counter-revolutionary gangs at Kampuchean-Thai border is a pretext used by Chinese reactionary circles to cover up their crime against the Kampuchean people, and a pretext for their aggression against the six northern provinces of Vietnam, the commentary adds.

The paper notes the well co-ordinated plan of Chinese aggression against Vietnam and its active attempts in pushing Thailand to back Pol Pot genocidal clique against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It strongly condemns the Chinese rejection of Vietnamese proposal that the two sides refrain from all military acts during the Vietnamese lunar new year celebration, and Beijing's rejection of the three Indochinese countries' constructive and reasonable initiative set forth at its 10th regular foreign ministerial session.

Worse still, the Bangkok declaration made by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian promising to give support to Thailand against his so-called "Vietnamese violation" reflects an open act of hostility of China against the three Indochinese countries. This declaration was aimed at, firstly, diminishing a trend leading to a negotiation between Indochina and ASEAN, and, secondly, pushing Thailand toward Chinese military adventure in the region, the paper evaluates.

The paper expressed its support to the Vietnamese people, and calling for further solidarity with the Vietnamese Army and people in their struggle against Chinese war crimes. It recalls that a resolute solidarity among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea was a determining factor in defeating these crimes of China and regional henchmen.



PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION

BK291427 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] During its official visit to our country, the delegation of the Moscow higher party school of the USSR, led by Pavel Slobin, deputy director of the school, paid a courtesy call on Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, in Vientiane on the morning of 26 January.

During the conversation between the two sides, which was conducted in an atmosphere of profound and intimate friendship, Vice Chairman Phoumi Vongvichit hailed and warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country. On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, Vice Chairman Phoumi Vongvichit expressed profound thanks and gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, especially the Moscow higher party school, for rendering great and important assistance to the Lao revolution in training theoretical cadres at all levels both in Laos and the Soviet Union.

On the same occasion, the host and the guest also exchanged views on many issues relating to the work of and cooperation between the higher party-state theoretical training schools of the two countries. Pavel Slobin reassured Vice Chairman Phoumi Vongvichit that he would try his utmost to continue providing assistance to the Lao revolution for the common and individual interests of the two countries.

SOVIET WAR VETERANS DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK301143 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane, January 30 (KPL) -- A delegation of War Veterans Committee of the USSR led by its vice-chairman Major General Igor Georgiyevich Ozmidov, arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit to the Lao PDR at the invitation of the Lao State Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans. While here, the two countries' officials exchange lessons and experiences in the field with each other.

Welcoming the delegation at Watai Airport were Bounngang Sakounsouk, vice chairman of the State Committee for Social Welfare and War Veterans and other officials. Vyacheslav Ovchinnikov, first secretary of the USSR Embassy to Laos was also present at the airport.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO ATTENDS INDIAN DAY RECEPTION

BK290758 Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane, January 28 (KPL) -- Shiv Kumar, the ambassador of India to Laos, and his wife, on January 26, held here a reception to mark the 35th National Day of India (January 26).

Among those present at the reception ceremony were Sali Vongkhamhao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Boualapha Boualapha, vice-chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction; Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry; Khamphai Bouphe, first deputy-minister for foreign affairs; and other senior officials.

SRV RESPONSE TO UN PEACE INITIATIVE CRITICIZED

BK011001 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 1 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Vietnam's latest response to a peace initiative by United Nations secretary-general is neither new nor conducive to progress towards solving the Kampuchean problem, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said this morning.

"Vietnam is still insisting that the Heng Samrin regime be under its domination -- which is unacceptable to Thailand and ASEAN as a whole," the Foreign Ministry spokesman told a press conference. Mr Sawanit was commenting on latest talks in Hanoi between Vietnamese leaders and United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who carried a message from Thailand.

Mr Perez de Cuellar said on his return from Hanoi on Wednesday that "modest progress" had been made in his search for a solution to the six-year-old problem. Mr Sawanit said the return messages conveyed to Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin by the Deputy UN General Rithauddeen Ahmad had been studied by the Thai side which found that they carried nothing new. He said Vietnam had not opened any way to solve the problem or even tried to work towards a compromise. "That is the way it has been for the past six years (the Kampuchean problem)," he said. The Vietnamese always conducted armed operations against Kampuchean refugee camps, in direct contradiction with what it had proposed as a solution, he added.

The UN peace team met with top Thai leaders after returning from Hanoi.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach reportedly discussed with the UN secretary-general the setting up of a demilitarised zone between Thailand and Kampuchea. Mr Sawanit said the Vietnamese response was nothing new, nor could it be considered as essential to progress towards a solution to the Kampuchean problem. He maintained that Thailand and ASEAN wanted a durable solution which provided for Kampuchea to function as an independent and neutral state.

He confirmed that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Kampuchean Coalition Government would meet ASEAN ministers scheduled to convene for a regional conference here between February 11 and 12.

The UN secretary-general, who was in Laos as part of his regional mission, leaves Bangkok this afternoon.

Mr Sawanit noted the significance to the region of the UN secretary-general's visit as it had focussed world attention on the Kampuchean problem. He noted that the UN secretary-general had himself witnessed true misery on the part of Kampuchean refugees and the burdens placed on Thailand. Mr Sawanit said the UN secretary-general had promised that he would help urge countries to increase aid to Thailand.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL COMMENTS ON HANOI TALKS

HK011244 Hong Kong AFP in English 1147 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Feb 1 (AFP) -- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today reiterated here his claim to have made "modest progress" towards a solution to the guerrilla war in Cambodia.

He declined to comment on Thailand's contention that "clarifications" he had brought here from Hanoi contained nothing new.

Ending the first leg of an Asian tour that included visits to Cambodian refugee centers in Thailand and a three-day mission to Hanoi, Mr Perez de Cuellar told a press conference he was "not discouraged, but I am not optimistic" for a political solution to the fighting. He repeated his view that he had made "modest progress" towards a solution.

Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Kongsiri earlier told reporters that Thailand saw no "new or important developments" in clarifications the secretary-general conveyed from Hanoi. Vietnam, he said, was "still determined to keep the (Phnom Penh) Heng Samrin government in power and has no intention of giving the Cambodian people the right to choose their own government."

Mr Perez de Cuellar said in response to a reporter's question that he was surprised Thailand's reaction to the Vietnamese proposals had been made public so quickly, but he declined to comment on the position of either side.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the U.N. -recognized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, said after meeting with Mr Perez de Cuellar yesterday that Vietnamese proposals on Cambodia were "not very helpful."

The U.N. chief said one of the obstacles to peace in Cambodia, from the Vietnamese point of view, was "the presence of the Khmer Rouge in the coalition." But he would not stipulate whether Hanoi had pressed for elimination of the estimated 50,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Cambodia, or just of the leadership of the communist faction, saying the position had been "given to me in private and was not for the press."

The fighting has this year forced some 190,000 Cambodian civilians to seek refuge in Thailand. Mr Perez de Cuellar said he had discussed with the Vietnamese allegations that they had shelled civilian populations in border area camps, but declined to comment on their reaction. Nor did he elaborate on Hanoi's response to proposals he had conveyed on behalf of the United States, concerning U.S. soldiers still listed as missing in action from the Vietnam war. He said only that he was "gratified" that the Vietnamese had consented to listen.

In his statement today the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that "while Hanoi claims to propose a political solution to the Cambodian crisis...it continues to use military pressure. "There is no indication that Vietnam is softening its stand, and its proposals are only self-serving," he said.

Mr Perez de Cuellar, scheduled to leave here for Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji, said he did not see "much ground for going back to Hanoi at this stage."

I hope in the near future there will be reasons for continuing my efforts," he added. He said the United States and Japan had each pledged two million dollars to the U.N. border relief organization which coordinates aid to Cambodian refugees being sheltered in Thailand.

#### VIETNAMESE FORCES PUSHED OUT OF BORDER AREA

BK010030 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Marine forces yesterday repulsed all the intruding Vietnamese from a border area in Trat after Thai aircraft used in the operation were fired at with Vietnamese ground-to-air missiles.

Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek told reporters in Bangkok that the aircraft were not hit by any of the missiles fired by Vietnamese forces before they were pushed out of Thai territory.

The Royal Thai Navy spokesman Rear Adm Sakchai Kaeochinda said the operation to flush out the Vietnamese intruders from an area in Bo Rai District ended at noon. He gave no details but earlier reports said that one Thai Marine was killed and two others wounded in the operation since Jan 25. Gen Athit said the rugged terrain in the border area hampered the clearing efforts.

Reports from Aranyaprathet, meanwhile, said the Vietnamese had moved more heavy weapons and Soviet-built T-54 tanks into position for attacks on the Khmer Rouge headquarters near the Thai border. Diplomatic sources said Vietnam had posted four divisions in the area for the push against the Khmer Rouge.

#### REPORTAGE ON DEMARCATION TALKS WITH SRV

##### KPNLF Troops in Ubon

WA011515 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 Jan 85 pp 1,2,16

[Excerpts] We have received reports from Ubon Ratchathani on 9 January the fighting between the Son Sann Khmer Serei and the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces in the area opposite the Thai-Cambodian border at Nam Yun district, Ubon Ratchathani Province.

The reporters said that the Thai forces of special Colonel Damrong Thasanason, commander of the 6th Infantry Regiment led a task force from Camp Sapsitprasong to set up a combat headquarters at the Pa Phutthachitcharoentharn Temple in Ban Nong Khon, Domprasit sub-district, Nam Yun district. Also, Thahan Phran Irregular Company 2305 and Special Operations Unit 838 as well as the 4th Border Patrol Police company from Det Udom district participated by spreading out their forces in various villages.

There is still fighting going on at this time in Cambodian territory, but no artillery rounds have impacted in Thai territory since 1800 on 8 January.

The Thai side has not yet fired back at all. At the same time, approximately 2,000 Khmer Serei have taken refuge at the foot of Phu Tham Kia which is about 5 km inside Thailand. Later, at 1600 9 January, 50 Khmer Serei Son Sann troops armed with both heavy and light weapons along with about 20 Cambodian civilians entered Ban Non Sung village. The Thai side pushed out the armed elements and the remaining civilians were sent on to the Phu Tham Kia refugee point.

At 1000 on the same day, Mr Wira Khachonbun, deputy governor of Ubon Ratchathani Province, went to Nam Yun district to make security plans for the people to cooperate with Wutiphong Chumphonrak, the Nam Yun district officer. Wira told reporters that province authorities were worried about possible security problems and so he ordered the civilians to be evacuated. The four points which had been set up were to be combined into one location which was to be at the temple at Ban Kaeng Ton village which was a very safe location away from the line of fire. This was done in order to separate the Thai civilians from the Khmer Serei group or from Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops who might disguise themselves. He emphasized that the people should maintain their solidarity by cooperating with the government in gathering intelligence on the movements of the opposite side.

Reporters from the border at Aranyaprathet said that: At 1000 approximately 20 Vietnamese soldiers appeared in the vicinity of the berm along the strategic canal at a bridge opposite Ban Sa-haeng, Ta Phraya District with a request to chat with Thai troops. However, they were not understood. Later, at 1200 Thai troops used a microphone-equipped vehicle to announce that the Vietnamese had violated Thai territory. About 20 minutes later, the Vietnamese withdrew their forces.



At 1400, the Vietnamese sent a representative to hold discussions with the Thai military to have the Thai troops plant flags to show where the border was. The Thai side agreed and fired an artillery smoke round to show that that area was Thai territory. The Vietnamese moved their forces to the north of Ampil in order to wipe out the Khmer resistance at San Ro Changan.

Today, the Burapha Force reported that Vietnam had violated Thai territory in the vicinity adjacent to the Ampil camp. General Athit received the report during a meeting and he ordered that Major General San use a loudspeaker to warn them. At the same time, he ordered all Thai troops to be alert at all points. Ultimately, there were negotiations between the Thais and the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese gladly withdrew their forces from Thailand. The 1st Army Region commander ordered Thai flags to be planted on the border because there could be misunderstandings. Following these negotiations, the Vietnamese agreed to withdraw. It was thought that there would be no problems if there was no intention to violate Thai territory. If Vietnam had not withdrawn its troops, we would have had to defend the nation. Everything is combat ready and the Thai civilians must be evacuated to a safe place. At that point, Gen Athit gave presents to the troops and departed.

At 1500, Thai troops planted the national flags to demarcate the adjacent border. They used a microphone to tell the Vietnamese to send six representatives to come to agreement on the fact that the planting of the flags would show the actual border. However, the Vietnamese were unwilling to agree, claiming that they had to report this to an officer first. The Thais planted flags in three locations in the vicinity of the bridge at Ban Sa-haeng. In the morning of 10 January, the Vietnamese would come to reach agreement on the areas for subsequent flag-planting.

#### 'Negotiations' With SRV Troops

WA011540 Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 11 Jan 85 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] Reporters have reported that DAILY NEWS photographs showing conversation between Thai and Vietnamese troops have given rise to criticism to the effect that Thai troops have held negotiations with Vietnamese troops. At 1000 on 10 January, Lieutenant Colonel Dunadi Upathom, the commander of 523 Armored Battalion task force reported that the face-to-face encounter between Thai and Vietnamese troops was only a meeting of soldiers at the front line with a Vietnamese unit, commanding officer. As for the conversation, it took place to point out to the Vietnamese where they had intruded onto Thailand's territory. This was done because, in fact the location which delineates the border is the Ba-ao Canal behind the Ampil camp. That canal is about 0.75-1 km away from the irrigation canal. However, the Vietnamese misunderstood, thinking that the irrigation canal marked the border and so they intruded. After this was pointed out to them, the Vietnamese withdrew their forces following the two hours given them by the Thais to do so. After that, the task force commander ordered that national flags be planted as signs showing where the border was in order to prevent possible misunderstandings.

After Lt Col Dusadi Upathom finished speaking, Major General San Sriphen, the Burapha task force commander who was at the place where the conversation took place, spoke up to reinforce the understanding. He said that he wished to affirm that the military had held no negotiations whatsoever on any subject at all. Negotiations were matters to be held at the national level and were not the military's duty. Moreover, it is understood that the Vietnamese soldiers did not want to fight the Thai troops. It is believed that Vietnam would not hold Ampil for long because it is known that at this time they are moving their heavy weapons back and have begun burning the houses built by the Khmer Serei. They don't have much of a security force in Ampil.



TALKS ON U.S. MIA'S EXPECTED TO RESUME SOON

HK011055 Hong Kong AFP in English 1039 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Feb 1 (AFP) -- U.S.-Vietnamese talks on servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) during the Vietnam war are expected to resume here shortly, diplomatic sources said today. The sources did not give dates for the talks, but said they would be held this month. U.S.-Vietnamese discussions on the MIA's, which began in 1982, were last held in October.

Washington claims 2,490 U.S. servicemen, mostly Air Force pilots and crew, are still missing 10 years after the Vietnam war ended with the fall of Saigon to communist forces in April 1975. The servicemen include 1,380 lost in Vietnam, 550 in Laos, 83 in Cambodia and 477 at sea. Vietnam has so far returned the remains of 96 U.S. servicemen and claims that no U.S. soldiers are still alive on its territory.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguven Co Thach recently said that his country had searched for several years for the remains of the MIA's "free of charge."

The issue was among the topics raised in a message conveyed from Washington to Hanoi this week by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar during a two-day visit here for talks with Vietnamese leaders. After the discussions, members of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's entourage said there would soon be new developments on the MIA problem, but did not elaborate. Mr. Perez de Cuellar said before leaving that "significant progress" had been made on the issues raised in Washington's message to Hanoi. He gave no details, but members of his party said the subjects raised included prisoners held in Vietnamese reeducation camps either for their links with the United States or with the pro-American South Vietnamese regime during the Vietnam war.

The United States has accepted in principle a suggestion by Vietnam that the detainees be resettled in the United States, but Hanoi has since demanded that Washington provide guarantees that the prisoners would not engage in activities hostile to Vietnam.

Also raised were the question of Amerasians -- children born to American fathers and Vietnamese mothers during the war -- and the release of a U.S. yachtsman detained in southern Vietnam since mid-1984 for having entered Vietnamese territorial waters, members of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's party said.

WU XUEQIAN'S BANGKOK COMMENTS REBUTTED

BK010218 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense" by Vu Dinh Vinh]

[Text] In the last week of January 1985 alone, the Chinese authorities raised their mudslinging and intimidation campaign against Vietnam to a new height. On his way to visit a number of countries, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian made a hurried stopover in Thailand, where he loudly threatened that China would not remain idle. In Singapore, on 29 January, Wu repeated this insolent statement, saying that China will reserve the right to teach Vietnam another lesson. Meanwhile, in Beijing, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry brazenly stated that China will launch several counterattacks against Vietnam at the Sino-Vietnamese border and that Chinese troops are ready.

At the same time, a rather noisy mudslinging campaign was conducted in Beijing against Vietnam. China's propaganda mouthpieces cooked up details about times, locations, and the number of incursions allegedly made by Vietnamese troops as well as the number of rounds allegedly fired by Vietnamese artillery -- all this just to make a hullabaloo that China is a victim of Vietnamese provocations and attacks.

The Chinese reactionaries are deliberately creating an atmosphere of confrontation and have brazenly threatened to teach Vietnam another lesson. What can this lesson be? It has not been forgotten that, 6 years ago, in February 1979, Beijing sent 600,000 soldiers to launch a criminal invasion of Vietnam's border. It suffered a heavy defeat and had to withdraw its troops in shame. Everyone knows who learned a lesson. Yet, the Beijing authorities have not learned from this lesson of bitter defeat and have continued to pursue their expansionist and aggressive scheme and their hostile policy toward Vietnam. Moreover, they have sought one excuse after another to implement a blind adventuristic policy. This reactionary policy will certainly result in ruin.

The month of January 1985 has ended. The general feature of the situation is that tension has continued at the Sino-Vietnamese border as a result of China's actions. The Beijing authorities have threatened Vietnam, both in words and deeds. Their trick of hurling slander and distorting facts, however, has fooled not one. It was while cooking up the so-called provocations by Vietnam that the Chinese authorities also stepped up their hostile activities against our people. They have not only rejected Vietnam's proposal for a cessation of conflicts at the border between the two countries during the Year of the Ox Tet festival, but have also taken advantage of our country's goodwill to commit new crimes.

To date, the total number of aircraft deployed at various Chinese airfields close to the Vietnamese border has reached 1,000. Nearly 30 infantry, engineer, and technical divisions -- a force equivalent to that used in the war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979 -- units massing in the areas opposite Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, and Lai Chau Provinces.

In the first days of January alone, Chinese troops fired 200,000 cannon and mortar shells and rockets on Vietnamese territory, most of them directed against Vi Xuyen District in Ha Tuyen Province. Especially serious was that during the days just before Tet, the Chinese side lobbed 70,000 large-caliber shells and mobilized 2 infantry regiments to launch several attacks in an attempt to grab some more areas in the vicinity of Vu Xuyen District. During the Tet festival itself, while we scrupulously implemented the proposal for a cessation of hostilities to allow the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples to celebrate the lunar new year in peace, China used regiment-sized forces to repeatedly launch many new waves of land-grabbing attacks.

From these facts, one can clearly see the trick of a thief crying stop thief. The Chinese authorities have threatened to teach Vietnam another lesson precisely because they want to pave the way for further criminal acts against our people. No matter how sophisticated and crafty the allegations they may use to turn black into white, the Chinese authorities can neither deny nor cover up this fact: They are the ones who are responsible for the very tense situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

We treasure -- and support resotation of -- normal relations between the two countries. However, in view of the acts of war and insolent threats of the Chinese authorities, our Army and people cannot but sharpen their vigilance and stand ready to fight in the defense of the homeland's scared territorial sovereignty and the people's life.

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Lately, world public opinion has widely reported and commented on the fighting in Cambodia and has held that the Khmer reactionaries have been dealt unprecedentedly painful blows and that they are being weakened and shaken up while the PRK's just cause is shining ever more brightly and the Cambodian revolution is becoming increasingly steadfast. All this is true. A string of Khmer reactionary hideouts straddling the western to northwestern parts of the Cambodian-Thai border have been crushed in a short period of time. Thousands of Khmer reactionaries have either been annihilated or disintegrated. Much of their war facilities and equipment has been destroyed.

It is note worthy that everytime the Khmer reactionaries are dealt a painful blow, Beijing and Bangkok -- their backers -- cry out noisily and fabricate the story about so-called Vietnamese provocations and intrusions in Thailand and about the threat from the Cambodian Revolutionary Army and Vietnamese Volunteer Army using this as an excuse to intensify their acts of opposition and sabotage against the Indochinese countries.

Recently, the ringleaders in Zhongnanhai have again vowed that China will continue to support the Khmer reactionaries of all stripes against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. It should be pointed out that the Cambodian people and Army punish the Pol Pot clique and Khmer reactionaries because of their stubborn opposition to and sabotage of the Cambodian revolution. This is a legitimate right of the Cambodian people to maintain national security and protect their peaceful labor.

The criminals trying to sabotage the rebirth of the Cambodian people, who are now in hiding in their hideouts along the Cambodian-Thai border, must be targets for destruction by the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces. Those Khmer reactionary bases regarded by Beijing as important both politically and strategically are dangerous tumors in Cambodian territory and must be destroyed. Regional public opinion has also observed that only fighting against the troublemaking elements -- the Khmer reactionaries -- can the Cambodian situation be secured. Only by doing so can we prevent those capitalizing on the Cambodian situation from fishing in troubled waters.

Even U.S. and British public opinion has recently demanded the removal of the genocidal clique. The British paper THE TIMES said: It is necessary to remove the Pol Pot clique and the Pol Pot clique in disguise from the United Nations. The main obstacle to peaceful development in Cambodia is a plot to restore the genocidal regime. The U.S. paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says that it is China and the United States which have given overall support to the Pol Pot clique and Khmer reactionaries and have helped them remain at the Thai-Cambodian border in the hope of making a comeback in Cambodia.

The 10th Conference of Foreign Ministers of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam recently held in Ho Chi Minh City showed a good-will attitude by putting forth a series of fair and reasonable proposals. Meanwhile, firmly securing their own destiny, the three fraternal countries on the Indochinese peninsula have also demonstrated their strength of militant solidarity in defending each country's national independence and sovereignty and in contributing to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

#### PRC INTENSIFIES ATTACKS IN NORTHERN PROVINCES

OW311628 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] According to VNA, during the first 20 days of January, Chinese artillery forces fired nearly 200,000 rounds of shells and missiles against Vietnam. From 15 through 18 January, Chinese Armed Forces fired over 70,000 shells at nearby areas from the various Vietnames highlands that they have seized since April 1984.

During the same period, two Chinese infantry regiments carried out numerous nibbling attacks against (Wai Thuan) County in Ha Tuyen Province.

Moreover, hordes of Chinese special agents and commandos also sneaked into various provinces in northern Vietnam to carry out harassment and sabotage activities there. Many Chinese armed vessels and fighters also intruded into Vietnamese waters and air-space. These armed activities have intensified the tension along the Vietnam-China border areas.

GENERAL VO NGUYEN GIAP STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

OW301904 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 30 -- General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers has stopped over in Moscow on the way to visit some African countries. Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with General Vo Nguyen Giap on the development and enhancement of the efficiency, of the cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the scientific and technical field.

Dinh Nho Liem, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, was present on the occasion. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

NHAN DAN KAPITSA ARTICLE LAUDS SRV-USSR TIES

OW311301 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, today's NHAN DAN carries an article by Comrade Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister, entitled: "Unshakable Fraternity, All-Round Cooperation."

The article says: Thirty-five years ago, during the months and years of arduous war of resistance waged by the Vietnamese people against the French colonialists, the Soviet Union was one of the first nations to respond to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [DRV] appeal to all countries to establish diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

The recognition of Vietnam by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries encouraged the patriotic Vietnamese combatants to further step up their struggle for freedom and independence, consolidated the DRV prestige, and opened up the way for the establishment of cooperation, on an equal basis, between Vietnam and many other countries in the world.

The first important manifestation of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the international arena was the joint attendance of the delegations of the two countries at the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina. Vietnam's foreign economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are further eloquent proof of the new-type international relations built on the basis of absolute equality and mutual support and assistance in the spirit of friendship and fraternity. One of the extremely important directions in Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in those years was the coordination of foreign relations activities of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the international arena, including the solution to the Vietnam issue.



The article continues: The fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist community nations made it possible to consolidate in a short period the VPA and form new armed branches and services which played the decisive role in countering the piratic air raids on North Vietnam. The Soviet Union, together with Vietnam, launched a vigorous diplomatic struggle in the international arena to end the war of aggression against Vietnam and stamp out the hotbed of war in Indochina.

The USSR-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed on 3 November 1978, has become a momentous event in the political life of the peoples of our two countries. The treaty not only summed up the preceding stage of cooperation but also created conditions for that cooperation to reach a higher level, further upgrading it qualitatively.

The long-range program for developing economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, signed during the official SRV visit by a Soviet party and state delegation led by Comrade Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in 1983 has contributed to the continuous, unceasing development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Recently, the official friendship visit to Vietnam by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the official visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, are major events in the relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union fully supports the SRV's constructive, peace-loving policy in Southeast Asia, and highly values the efforts of the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK aimed at establishing goodneighborly relations with the ASEAN nations.

Since 1984, major projects of great significance to the consolidation and development of the SRV's economic potential have been commissioned: the Bim Son cement plant, whose construction has been completed; the second group of turbines at the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant, which have been put into operation; and the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, the largest of its kind in Southeast Asia, where construction work is being vigorously accelerated.

The greatest project in Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation at present is the joint Vietnamese-Soviet oil and gas prospecting and exploitation venture on the SRV's southern continental shelf. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have signed more than 300 treaties and agreements of various types involving many fields of cooperation.

The article says in conclusion: The Soviet people are confident that the fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese alliance in the past 35 years, which has steadily served the efforts of consolidating peace and socialism, will continue to be unceasingly consolidated and developed in the interests of the people of our two countries.

#### ACTIVITIES HIGHLIGHT SRV-USSR ANNIVERSARY

##### Ho Chi Minh City Meeting

OW311758 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 31 -- A meeting was held in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Vietnamese - Soviet diplomatic relations (Jan. 30).



Present at the meeting, among others, were Nguyen Ho, president of the Ho Chi Minh City's Fatherland Front and of the city's Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Chapter; Tran Thanh Xuan, deputy general director of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY; O.A. Volkov, Soviet consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City, and V.I. Charnikov, representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

After the opening speech delivered by Tran Thanh Xuan, Dang Quang Minh, vice president of the city's Vietnamese Soviet Friendship Chapter, addressed the meeting. He brought out the important significance of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its great, comprehensive and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for national liberation in the past and socialist construction in national defence at present.

Taking the floor, O.A. Volkov reaffirmed the Soviet people's continued assistance to Vietnam on the basis of proletarian internationalism. He wished the Vietnamese people, the Ho Chi Minh City population in particular, new successes in making Vietnam a socialist and prosperous country.

#### Kapitsa at Moscow Celebration

OW311808 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 31 -- A meeting was held in Moscow yesterday to mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (USSF) and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

Speaking at the meeting, Soviet Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs M.S. Kapitsa brought out the all-round development of the Soviet-Vietnamese relations over the past decades. He stressed that the emergence of a socialist and unified Vietnam on the world's political map has irked hostile forces. Imperialism, first of all the U.S. imperialists, Chinese hegemonism and other international reactions consider it an impetus to strengthening socialism in Southeast Asia and a serious obstacle to their expansion in this region of the world.

He condemned these forces for bringing political and military pressure to bear upon Vietnam, resorting to economic [quotation marks as received] sanctions and other hostile measures against the Vietnamese people with a view to isolating and "bleeding" Vietnam, a country which has just emerged from thirty years of war.

"In the new and difficult stage of their history," M.S. Kapitsa continued, "the Vietnamese people have not only victoriously struggled against the enemy's armed provocations but also continued building socialism in their country while fulfilling their internationalist duty toward the Lao and Kampuchean peoples".

He reiterated the Soviet Union's full support for the new proposals put forth by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at peacefully solving issues relating to the situation in Southeast Asia.

Vice Foreign Minister Kapitsa stressed that the close coordination of actions between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the international arena is effectively serving the national development of each country and constitutes an important factor for the consolidation of the socialist community and for the common struggle of all progressive forces throughout the world for peace and international security.

Taking the floor, Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem said: "The establishment of the diplomatic relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was an inevitable continuation of the development of the relationship between the two countries which have been advancing along the path of the October Revolution. The Vietnamese-Soviet relations are those of comrades-in-arms, loyalty and purity.

The Vietnamese ambassador expressed Vietnam's profound and sincere gratitude to the Soviet party, government and people for their great support and assistance full of internationalism. He wished the Soviet people under the leadership of the C.P.S.U. headed by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko ever greater success in perfecting a developed socialist society in their homeland.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS WITH USSR EXAMINED

##### NHAN DAN Editorial

BK311502 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jan 85

[NHAN DAN 30 January editorial: "The Special Vietnam-USSR Relationship Constantly Develops in a Fine and Beautiful Manner"]

[Text] Thirty-five years ago, on 30 January 1950, diplomatic relations were established between our country and the Soviet Union. This was a momentous event in the history of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship which sparked an increasingly richer cooperation between the two countries and peoples on the basis of socialist internationalism. Inevitably and as a matter of rule, the revolution in our country has right from the start been closely linked with the Soviet revolution. Respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, in his very first years of revolutionary activities, looked toward Lenin and the Soviet land and enthusiastically welcomed, supported, and learned from the October Revolution. He was the great architect of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and a great friend of the Soviet people. The resounding success of the August revolution had its origin in the October Revolution and was directly linked with the victory scored by the Soviet Army and people in crushing German fascism and Japanese militarism.

Realities over the past 35 years show that the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship, and comprehensive cooperation in the entire Vietnamese-Soviet relations have constantly developed both in breadth and depth, bringing about great and practical results of a lasting and durable nature. The unbreakable alliance between the CPV founded by President Ho Chi Minh and the CPSU founded by the great Lenin constitutes a great source of strength helping organize and direct the development of these relations. These are new-type relations that are characterized by cooperation, solidarity, and mutual support and assistance in the spirit of socialist internationalism between comrades sharing the same ideology for the revolutionary cause of each country and for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism the world over.

All spheres of our social activities -- defeating the aggressors, building powerful armed forces, firmly defending the socialist fatherland, building the material-technical bases of socialism, developing the economy and culture, and so forth -- bear the deep imprints of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and cooperation. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the SRV and the USSR in November 1978 is a very important document which has helped bring into full play the vivid and all-round relationship between the two parties, states and peoples. The long-term program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation signed in 1983 between the two countries is another prominent manifestation of this special relationship.

In addition to hundreds of projects built with Soviet assistance in previous years, the Soviet Union is now helping us build or expand 23 major projects and conduct surveys for the construction of more than 50 others.

With Soviet assistance, a series of major projects were built and commissioned in our country in 1984, such as the 110,000-kw power-generating unit No 2 of the Pha Lai thermopower plant, the 600,000-metric-ton production chain No 2 of the Bim Son cement plant, and the 220-kv high-voltage Pha Lai-Ha Dong powerline. Well-known projects such as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and the Thang Long Bridge are busily under construction.

The joint Vietnam-USSR petroleum and natural gas enterprise -- the largest project of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation designed to explore and exploit petroleum and natural gas on our country's southern continental shelf -- has struck oil and finished installing foundation stanchion No 2 of the first sea drilling rig. A series of new projects in the economic, cultural, and social fields have been started with Soviet assistance.

Trade relations between the two countries are constantly expanding. The volume of commodity exchanges in the past 2 years grew by 71 percent over the previous years. Bilateral scientific and technical cooperation has also been expanded as Soviet assistance in training Vietnamese cadres is playing a very important role.

Militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union constitute a guarantee for the success of our people's endeavor to defend the fatherland and build socialism as well as for consolidating national independence and the role of socialism on the Indochinese peninsula.

The cooperation in foreign policy and the close coordination in the international arena between the two countries, the identity of views on urgent issues in the world at present, and their common contributions to the struggle for peace, against the arms race policy and the preparations for a nuclear war and "star wars" by the U.S. imperialists, and against the policy of aggression, intervention, and expansion of imperialism and international reactionary forces, have further strengthened the ties between Vietnam and the Soviet Union with each passing day.

In celebrating the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Vietnamese-Soviet diplomatic relations, our people are extremely elated over the fine development of the solidarity, friendship, and comprehensive cooperation between our two fraternal countries. Today's and future Vietnamese generations will forever maintain and develop the valuable results of this friendship. Respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan has many times stressed: Close unity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union constitute the principle, strategy, and revolutionary sentiment of all our party and people.

Our people extend their sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people for the great, disinterested, and very effective assistance they have given to the Vietnamese revolution. On the occasion of this great anniversary and in the first days of 1985 -- a year with many major anniversaries of the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union -- our people wish that the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU led by respected and beloved Comrade Chernenko will record many new achievements in perfecting developed socialism and successfully carrying out the 11th 5-Year Plan and will advance toward the 27th party congress with ever greater successes.

## Soviet Assistance Extolled

BK301103 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Thirty-five years ago on 30 January 1950, the Soviet Union and Vietnam established their diplomatic relations. The past 35 years saw a constant growth of this fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two nations in the interests of each country as well as the world (?community). Over the past 35 years, the Vietnamese revolution has undergone incredible trials. The great and effective assistance from the Soviet Union, the warm feeling toward Vietnam entertained by all Soviet citizens have made a major contribution to the cause of national liberation and defense and the present [word indistinct].

One of the symbols of the special Soviet-Vietnam relationship was the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the leaders of the two countries on 3 November 1978. Under this treaty, the Soviet Union has been assisting Vietnam in building hundreds of projects, extending help to the national economy of the SRV. These included the joint venture for gas and oil exploration and exploitation in the southern continental shelf of the country; the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant on the Da branch of the Red River, the biggest power plant in Vietnam. Once completed, the Hoa Binh plant, which has a supply capacity of over 8 billion kilowatt-hours, and will save the Red River Delta from flood during the storm season. This will make [words indistinct] in northern Vietnam comes true. There are also projects built or under the construction with Soviet assistance. They are the Hoa Sen -- Lotus -- ground satellite station and [words indistinct] at the relay stations that enable Vietnamese people to watch Soviet television programs. It is also interesting to mention the Thang Long Bridge being built across the Red River, the cement plant at Bin Son, another hydroelectric power plant in southern Vietnam named Phuoc An [words indistinct] and others.

The Soviet Union has provided training for over 60,000 cadres of various economic branches. At present about 7,000 Vietnamese students and postgraduates are attending colleges and universities in 35 cities of the USSR. Soviet party leader Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU, once said that the the international solidarity with the Vietnamese people who are building socialism and all kinds of Soviet support to the fraternal Vietnamese people are constant lines of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Soviet aid and assistance to Vietnam demonstrate the militant alliance between brothers and comrades. Vietnam is an underdeveloped agricultural country ravaged by many years of war and now faces the constant threat from China. In its initial course to build socialism, it was impossible for Vietnam to create any progress in its economic and social lives without help from friendly countries, especially the Soviet Union.

The general secretary of the CPV once stated that Vietnam considers comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union the cornerstone in its internationalist line and foreign policy. For their part, the Vietnamese people have always been supporting the positive foreign policy of the Soviet Union, a foreign policy for peace. Vietnam fully supports the important initiative made by the Soviet Union to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war breaking out. We hope that the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons control are useful, but its success will depend on whether the United States will adopt a positive attitude. Marking the 35th anniversary of the setting up of Soviet-Vietnamese diplomatic relations, the Vietnamese people voice their resolve to preserve this true and special relationship between the two countries, as the president of the Soviet Union has indicated to Vietnam: In the future, it is our wish that the Soviet-Vietnam friendship and cooperation grow with every passing day.



LABOR REDISTRIBUTION RESULTS, GOALS DETAILED

BK291143 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] The labor sector has virtually fulfilled the 1981-85 5-year labor and population redistribution plan in 4 years by redistributing 921,000 people, including 401,000 laborers -- compared to the 5-year objective set by the last party congress calling for the redistribution of 1 million people, including 400,000 laborers. The labor sector throughout the country, together with various localities and production installations, is beginning to execute the 1985 labor and population redistribution plan with the goal of redistributing 438,600 people, including 10,000 laborers.

If this plan is fulfilled, the total number of laborers sent to various new economic zones during the 5-year period from 1981 to 1985 will constitute a 150-percent increase over the target set by the last party congress, thereby positively contributing to the redistribution of labor and population nationwide and in production installations.

The national conference of the labor sector held recently in Quang Nam-Danang Province has decided that the redistribution and mobilization of labor and population will be continued in 1985 in three forms -- state-run, collective, and corvee labor projects -- and following two directions, namely redistributing within provinces and sending to other provinces as called for by the last party congress.

The party congress also emphasized redistribution of labor and population within provinces and on satisfactorily using the work-force assets in each locality, the local population and state-run work force, the laborers coming from other areas, the soldiers in charge of economic building, and youths discharging labor obligations to carry out capital construction, chiefly preparing the material and technical bases for the building of state farms, state forests, and collective economic establishments.

The building of the state-operated economic sector must be used as the basis for vigorously developing the collective economic sector and encouraging the development of the family economic sector in the right direction.

Following these guidelines, the labor sector will redistribute 120,000 of the 180,000 laborers to be mobilized under the 1985 plan within their home provinces and will send the remaining 60,000 to other provinces. The sector will make an effort to coordinate with other sectors and various localities in mobilizing a component of the work force in the state-run economic sector to support various new economic zones. This component will include 1,600 teachers, 852 doctors, and 7,000 laborers from other service sectors.

To create favorable conditions for satisfactory fulfillment of the 1985 plan, aside from the measures currently in force, the labor sector, together with other sectors and various localities, will make an effort to improve management and guidance through the adoption of measures such as providing capital according to the progress in the redistribution of labor and population instead of distributing capital equally on a quarterly basis, improving the supply of capital for labor mobilization to various national economic sectors, revising and amending the current policies to suit the new situation, and so forth.



ARMY JOURNAL EDITORIAL ON PARTY LEADERSHIP

BK291531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 27 Jan 85

["First part" of February 1985 issue TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Enhance the Efficiency of Party Leadership Over the People's Army and National Defense"]

[Text] This year, on 3 February, our entire party, people, and Army will celebrate with great pride the 55th anniversary of our party, the glorious Communist Party founded and trained by great President Ho Chi Minh. Over the past 55 years, with their strong vitality and their outstanding efforts, our people have created many profound changes in promoting the comprehensive growth of our party in our beloved country. Led by the party, the Vietnamese revolution has made vigorous headway, scoring one victory after another. The Vietnamese people have successively written many glorious pages of our history in victorious combat and in the building of a new life.

Once an enslaved nation in which the people suffered from a situation in which the country was lost to the enemy and families were driven asunder, under the party's glorious banner, our entire people, from north to south, rose up violently in the August 1945 revolution, overthrowing the imperialist and feudal yoke, regaining power, and founding the Democratic Republic of Vietnam -- the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia.

Throughout 30 years of hardship and sacrifice while conducting the two wars of resistance for national salvation, motivated by the idea that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, our Army and people defeated the two imperialist giants -- the French and the United States -- thus succeeding completely in the cause of national liberation and national unification; opening up a new era of independence, freedom, and socialism for the Vietnamese fatherland; and building up a bountiful, happy, and modern life.

Embarking on the period of transition to socialism while facing the difficult situation of an agricultural country in which small-scale production prevailed and which was devastated by a decades-long war, our people have constantly had to cope with their new aggressors -- namely, the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, who are acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the party, our Army and people have inflicted heavy losses on them, firmly defended the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, and have scored praiseworthy, ever-greater achievements in carrying out the socialist revolution on a national scale.

Historical facts of the past half century show that the CPV is the organizer of all the victories of the Vietnamese revolution and that the party leadership is a main factor deciding all the victories of our people's revolution -- the people's national democratic revolution in the past and the national socialist revolution at present.

The historic mandate shouldered by our party is very heavy. As the Vietnamese revolution advances toward socialism, we enjoy many new, very basic advantages and must exert effort to overcome numerous difficulties and grave ordeals. The Chinese expansionist-hegemonist clique, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and its reactionary lackey forces, is seeking ways to oppose and sabotage the Vietnamese revolution and the Indochinese revolution in its attempt to expand toward Southeast Asia. The struggle to build socialism successfully and defend firmly the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland will continue to develop in a prolonged, tough, and complex manner.

Our party now rules the entire country. It is responsible to the nation, people, and history for the prosperity and existence of the country and the nation's future. The party leads all the activities of an independent, unified, and socialist country. The basic tenet of party leadership is that the party leads society through the state and through the state it develops its leading role and the people's collective mastery.

The system of party leadership, people's mastery, and state management asserted at the fourth and fifth congresses is the most effective system to develop party (?leadership) over the entire society, and correctly settles the relations between the party and state lines in case our party is ruling. Facts in our society in the past 10 years or so testify to the important role of the system. Our party has made much effort to gradually materialize the system and has constantly improved and enabled the system to develop its strength [words indistinct] in each sector and each locality as well.

Implementing the system scrupulously and creatively in each domain of activities and contributing to improvement of the system means to contribute to strengthening the leadership of the party and to enhancing its effectiveness. In the present new revolutionary stage, our party assumes the historical duty of leading all of our people and troops in fulfilling the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and maintaining combat readiness to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

As indicated in the fifth party congress resolution, the decisive factor to implement these two strategic tasks victoriously is to increase the leadership of the party and strengthen its militancy. In case of the ruling party, we must adequately strengthen the role of the system of party leadership, people's mastery, state management nationwide, in each sector, each locality, and each primary installation. The problem is that we must continue to materialize and institutionalize the party leadership system in the structure of state organization, in the procedures of social management, in economic development and national defense consolidation, and in the rules and patterns of routine performance of the various party organizations, government agencies, mass organizations, and sectors from the central to the grass-roots level.

The party leadership and the laboring people's collective mastery reflect that [word indistinct] of the state is implemented mainly by the state under party leadership. The effectiveness of party leadership over the entire society is reflected by the effectiveness of state management. As a result, consolidating and strengthening the socialist state means the consolidation of party leadership and the development of the people's collective mastery.

Mechanically separating state management from party leadership, undertaking state management without authority, and disregarding the laws, rules, and regulations of state agencies are in fact lowering the role of party leadership and violating the people's collective mastery.

Strengthening the socialist legal system is an urgent demand to increase the effectiveness of state management. It is also mainly designed to increase the effectiveness of party leadership and to ensure the people's mastery. This is because laws are used mainly to institutionalize the lines and policies of the party.

In light of the fourth and fifth party congresses, all sectors, echelons, localities, and units have struggled continuously for the past several years to materialize and gradually improve the system of party leadership, people's mastery, and state management in all areas of activities nationwide, and have thus brought about increasingly fine results.

Through socialist construction, the potential of the country and its people will be developed and the dynamism and creativity of the people and their sense of self-support and self-reliance will be aroused. The many initial successes in the fields of production, economy, and national administration reflect the masses' collective mastery spirit. The masses' confidence in the part and in socialism has been enhanced with firmer bases.

While giving priority to socialist construction, our party has never neglected the tasks of strengthening national defense and defending the fatherland. Applying the system in which the party is the leader; the people, the master; and the state, the administrator in the strengthening of national defense and in order to ensure the party's firm leadership over the the cause of national defense, the party Central Committee Political Bureau has issued a resolution on the renovation and perfection of the system of party leadership over the VPA, on national defense, and on the application of the 1-man command system in the Armed Forces.

It is necessary in the new leadership system to intensify party leadership -- especially the leadership of the part Central Committee, with its Political Bureau being directly in charge -- over the People's Army and over the national defense undertaking.

The party Central Committee is in charge of deciding on matters concerning military lines, on the orientations and tasks for building and strengthening the all-people national defense, on the orientations and tasks for building up the People's Armed Forces, and on major policies of linking economic construction with national defense and developing combined strength in the cause of national defense.

Based on the operating procedures of the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau is responsible for deciding on specific military tasks for each particular period, on a national defense plan, and on the plans for building the People's Armed Forces and the all-people national defense. The Secretariat is responsible for deciding on matters concerning orientations, tasks, and policies for party building and for the building of a contingent of cadres; party and political affairs in the Armed Forces; policies and systems designed to strengthen national defense and build up the People's Armed Forces; and orientations, tasks, and major policies on local military work. A permanent organ of the Political Bureau in charge of military affairs and national defense is to be set up to help the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau provide close leadership over the strengthening of all-people national defense and the building of the People's Armed Forces and to guide and ensure the successful carrying out of the people's war for national defense.

All decisions of the Political Bureau must be institutionalized into decrees, ordinances, and decisions of the state and into the tasks, plans, policies, and concrete measures of various sectors, localities, and units.

All party committee echelons must be duty-bound to guide their respective localities, sectors, and units in implementing fully all policies, plans, and legal norms assigned them by the state. By so doing, they will help intensify party leadership and enhance the efficiency of party leadership over the national defense undertaking as well as over the building of the Armed Forces.

The new mechanism of party leadership over the People's Army is a perfect form covering the organizational and leadership methods of the party Central Committee for the Armed Forces and involving the 1-man command system, the setting up of various military organizations, the revision of the functions and tasks of the system of administrative organs, and the building of grassroots-level party organizations and mass organizations into clean and steadfast ones.

Each organ in this mechanism has its own rights and duties and is organized into an integrated whole. We must improve party leadership and develop to the fullest the sense of individual responsibility of unit commanders as well as the collective mastery of cadres and combatants in order to create great strength to fulfill with the greatest results all missions assigned by the party and state to the People's Army. We must strengthen the party's leadership within the Army. Each party organization must fully develop its functions and correctly carry out the contents and tasks prescribed in the new mechanism.

We must not think that strengthening the party's leadership is only meant to enhance the role played by political organs, basic party organizations, and party committees. [Passage indistinct]. If the commander of a unit fails to carry out his functions correctly and to develop his responsibilities and rights fully as prescribed in the new mechanism, the fighting strength of his unit will not increase, the leadership of the unit's party organization will not improve, and it will be difficult for the unit to fulfill its missions. Therefore, the (?application) of the 1-man command system, far from lessening the leadership role of the party, constitutes a very important measure for strengthening party leadership and improving the effectiveness of the system of party leadership over the Army.

NGUYEN CO THACH GREETES DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM

OW301908 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 30 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today sent his warm greetings to Kim Yong-nam, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the D.P.R.K. The message says the Vietnamese people have always treasured their friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Korean people tirelessly worked for the further consolidation and development of those long standing relations in the interests of the two peoples and for the victory of the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"May the Korean people win many new successes in their socialist construction and in the struggle for peaceful and sovereign reunification of Korea, "the message says.



AUSTRALIAPLAN TO AID U.S. MX TEST GETS 'ANGRY REACTION'

BK010914 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The federal government has agreed to provide limited assistance to the United States with testing of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. The minister for defense, Mr Beazley, said today the government had agreed that if the United States chose to conduct the tests, its monitoring aircraft could refuel and fly from Australian territory. He said the former Liberal coalition government had agreed to limited assistance in the monitoring of two tests with an impact zone off Tasmania. The present Labor government had taken steps to have the zone shifted into international waters. Mr Beazley stressed that the missile would be unarmed. He said the tests were originally to be held about a year ago, but had been delayed and no new date had been set.

The government's announcement has sparked immediate and angry reaction from left-wing government members and Labor Party rank and file as well as from the Australian Democrats, an anti-nuclear party which holds the balance of power in the Senate.

The deputy leader of the Democrats, Senator Mason, said Australia's participation in the testing and development of first-strike MX missiles considerably increased its ranking as a nuclear target. Senator Mason said the continual widening of Australia's role as nuclear accomplice was frightening.

A spokesman for the ALP [Australian Labor Party] left-wing, Mr Gerry Hand, expressed his dismay. He said the development seemed to go against everything the Labor Party had told people during the recent election campaign in terms of the government's opposition to the arms race.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE, OPPOSITION COMMENT ON U.S. 'WARNING'

HK010458 Hong Kong AFP in English 0436 GMT 1 Feb 85

[By Ray Lilley]

[Text] Wellington, Feb 1 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange today pledged to continue working to solve a row with the United States over his government's ban on nuclear-armed vessels entering this country's ports. New Zealand "intends to remain a committed member of ANZUS," the defence alliance linking it with Australia and the United States, Mr. Lange said after a U.S. warning that the ban was putting the future of ANZUS in jeopardy.

A State Department spokesman said in Washington yesterday that if New Zealand declined the U.S. request for a nuclear-capable warship to visit the country in March, then the "U.S. would have to reconsider its participation with New Zealand in the 'Sea Eagle' annual ANZUS exercise". The naval exercise is to take place off the Queensland coast of Australia late this month.

The spokesman warned that denial of port access would be a matter of "grave concern, going to the core of the mutual obligations" each ANZUS partner had undertaken. Prime Minister Lange said New Zealand had made it clear to the United States that is "welcomes visits by ships from our allies, but they must be in conformity with our policies on nuclear weapons".

Mr. Lange today wrote to the U.S. ambassador in Wellington in reply to the U.S. request for a nuclear capable ship to visit New Zealand in March, after the "Sea Eagle" exercise. He said yesterday the ship nominated by Washington would not be allowed to visit New Zealand under its nuclear warship ban. "I continue to believe it is possible for New Zealand and the United States to find a practicable solution (to the issue) which meets the interests of both countries", said Mr Lange today.

New Zealand was "an integral part of the western alliance" and would "continue to play its full part in sustaining those qualities of justice, quality and individual liberty which New Zealand shares with the United States and other Western countries". It would "be absurd for this rather narrow issue to put off balance" the longstanding relationship between New Zealand and the United States.

"My conviction is all the stronger because I believe that the United States... will come to see that New Zealand has a significant contribution to make in its efforts to help keep the South Pacific area free from nuclear confrontation", said Mr Lange. He noted that Washington had undertaken to work for massive reductions of and the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons.

But opposition National Party leader Jim McLay said the State Department warning was "the first clear indication" the ANZUS treaty is in danger. "It's an obvious indication that the sharing of military intelligence, access to technical information, the exchange of military personnel are all unlikely to continue, certainly not in their present form." He warned that New Zealand's stabilizing influence in the South Pacific would be reduced if the country left the ANZUS treaty. He said that was why many South Pacific leaders had expressed growing concern about the Labour government's nuclear policies. "Perhaps the greatest tragedy is that all this is happening at a time when the Americans and the Russians are about to sit down at the negotiating table to discuss nuclear arms control".

At no time could it be more important for the Western alliance to speak with one voice on nuclear issues," said Mr McLay. No Western government had been prepared, regardless of their abhorrence of nuclear weapons, to jeopardise its treaty relationships in the way the Labour government was doing, he said.

Minority Social Credit Party deputy leader Garry Knapp welcomed what he said appeared to be a government decision to reject the U.S. request for a nuclear warship to visit New Zealand. He said that the solution to the "nuclear-ship stalemate" was for Washington to send ships to New Zealand which were widely known to be non-nuclear capable.

MOKHTAR TERMS SRV PROPOSAL 'VERY INTERESTING'

BK010724 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's statement recently carried by press media that he can accept an Indonesian proposal for a solution to the Cambodian problem was highlighted in the weekly news briefing by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Jakarta this afternoon. Minister Mokhtar said the statement is very interesting and Indonesia will study it and adopt a cautious approach. This is based on past experience that Nguyen Co Thach's statements can always be interpreted in various ways. The Indonesian proposal for a solution for the Cambodian problem is part of the ASEAN proposal, the essence of which is calling on Vietnam to implement a phased withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia. In this connection, it is still unknown whether Vietnam has accepted the ASEAN proposal.

Commenting on Vietnamese attacks on Cambodian resistance fighters along the Thai-Cambodian border when the UN secretary general was visiting the area, Minister Mokhtar regretted Vietnam's actions because they will not help Vietnam's image in seeking a solution to the Cambodian problem. On the plan to send Indonesian officials to New Caledonia, Minister Mokhtar said the delegation will not be an official one. The officials will go there to meet with the Indonesian community and explain the Indonesian Government's stance on the political development in that country. Besides, the visit is aimed at showing the government's attention to the Indonesian community in New Caledonia.

MINISTER REPORTS TO SUHARTO ON OPEC OIL PRICE

BK311231 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] The government does not intend to devalue the rupiah following the decision reached at an OPEC meeting in Geneva last Wednesday because at the moment the government possesses \$10 billion in foreign reserves. It will also continue to retain the system of free currency flow as well as floating value of rupiah. To retain the system of free currency flow as well as floating value of rupiah, Coordinating Minister for Economic, Finance, Industry, and Development Supervision Ali Wardhana made these remarks after reporting the outcome of the OPEC meeting to President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential building in Jakarta this morning. He said that, based on the OPEC agreement, the price of Indonesia's minas [oil type] oil is reduced by \$1 from \$29.53 to \$28.53. The reduction of the minas oil price will result in a reduction of state revenue from the oil and natural gas sector in the amount of about 325 billion rupiah annually. The reduction will represent a 1.7-percent shortfall from domestic revenue or a 1.4-percent shortfall from overall state revenue as projected in the 1985-86 state budget. In terms of foreign exchange revenue, the reduction of the minas oil price will mean a reduction of about \$300 million annually, or about 1.4 percent of overall foreign exchange revenue from the projected 1985-86 export values. According to Ali Wardhana, the impact of the reduction of minas oil price on the overall state revenue as well as on the foreign exchange revenue is limited. He also said that in this connection, President Suharto had opined that, viewed from Indonesia's interests, the new OPEC decision constitutes a most favorable decision in coping with a trend of declining oil price in the world market. The OPEC decision is in line with Indonesian national interests, especially in preventing a further decline in the oil price.

President Suharto also gave his guidelines on greater efforts to boost nonoil and non-gas commodity exports following the oil price reduction. According to Ali Wardhana, the new OPEC oil prices will take effect on 1 February.

AQUINO CASE SUSPECTS TO STAY UNDER UNITS' CUSTODY

OW311319 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 31 Jan 85

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Sandiganbayan presiding Justice Manuel Pamaran today allowed 17 principals in the Aquino-Galman double murder case to remain under the custody of their mother units. Pamaran's decision was contained in a resolution issued this afternoon lifting his order committing the 17 principal accused and those who could not post bail to the national penitentiary in Muntlupa.

Sixteen of the principals accused will remain under the custody of Air Force Chief General Vicente Piccio, Jr, while another principal will continue under the custody of Presidential Security Command Chief General Santiago Barangan. In his resolution, Pamaran directed the two generals to exercise due regard to their assumed undertakings and to insure the appearances of the accused in their custody before the courts whenever so required. Pamaran's resolution came on the eve of the arraignment of all the 26 accused in the double murder case, and Jose Carlos has this report:

[Begin recording] The sandiganbayan today undertook tight security preparations for tomorrow's arraignment of General Fabian C. Ver and 25 other military officers and men and 1 civilian, accused in the Aquino-Galman double murder case. Twenty-four security personnel will be posted in and out of the sandiganbayan's second division in anticipation of hordes of spectators expected to troop into the courtroom tomorrow. In ordinary cases, four security men are normally posted in each of the three divisions; however, because of the extraordinary importance of this trial, Edgardo Orieta, sandiganbayan chief sheriff, told KBS News today that there is need to tighten security.

Sources within the sandiganbayan indicated that the security force that was attached to the Agrava board hearings may be deputized by the antigraft court for this trial. Orieta added, a very limited number of people will be allowed entry, on a first-come, first-served basis, to the 110-seat courtroom of the antigraft court second division. He said the courtroom, the biggest of the three at the sandiganbayan, has 11 rows of benches and the first 5 rows have been reserved for the accused and the security escorts. The rest of the back rows will accommodate the public and accredited media men. In tomorrow's arraignment, which will begin at 0830, all the accused will inform the court of their plea of guilty or not guilty to the crime of double murder. [end recording]

Ver, Others Plead Innocent

HK010130 Hong Kong AFP in English 0115 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, Feb 1 (AFP) -- Philippine Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver and 25 others today pleaded innocent to charges stemming from the August 1983 slaying of opposition leader Benigno Aquino and his supposed assassin. The expected pleas were entered at the arraignment of the 26 who will stand trial before the sandiganbayan, a special court set up in 1979 to try government officials.

The accused, all military men except for a millionaire businessman, were charged on January 24 with two counts of murder for an alleged conspiracy to kill Mr Aquino and Rolando Galman, an ex-convict initially tagged as the politician's communist assassin.



Besides Gen. Ver, the accused military men include Manila Police Chief Major General Prospero Olivas, Air Force Brigadier General Luther Custodio, two colonels, three captains, a lieutenant, 12 sergeants and four enlisted men.

Gen. Ver and Gen. Olivas, who allegedly tried to cover up the crime, were charged as accessories together with six other soldiers. Businessman Hermilo Gosuico was charged as an accomplice, and 17 soldiers led by Gen. Custodio were accused as principals or direct plotters of the murders. The charges were based on the conclusions of a fact-finding board created by President Ferdinand Marcos. The board said Mr. Marcos's political archrival was killed in a military conspiracy and that Mr. Galman was just a "scapegoat" eliminated as part of the plot.

Mr Aquino was killed at Manila airport while under heavy military guard on his return from three years of voluntary exile in the United States. The board failed to pinpoint his triggerman but said the evidence showed that one of the two soliders following him down an airport service stairway -- Air Force Sergeant Filomeno Miranda and Constable Rogelio Moreno -- was the killer.

#### MARCOS MEETS U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

HK310300 Manila Far East Broadcating Company in English 2300 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [30 January] received James McCullough of the U.S. Defense Department. During their 1 and 1/2 hour meeting, the president and Mr McCullough, a specialist on East Asia, exchanged views on matters of mutual concern to the Philippines and the United States, particularly the security problem. The president and the U.S. defense official also exchanged impressions on the latest developments in Asia which affect the peace and stability of the region.

#### ACADEMIC PREDICTS POST-MARCOS MILITARY TAKEOVER

HK310410 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jan 85 p 5

[by Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The United States Government is likely to endorse and actively support a military take-over in the country should the radical left emerge as the most viable opposition after President Marcos, a professor at the state university said in a recent analysis of a post-Marcos military set-up.

The growing communist insurgency movement, therefore, is an "incentive" to the American Government to favor a military regime, Felipe Miranda, University of the Philippines professor of political science, said in a discussion paper entitled "The Military in a Post-Marcos Philippines: Short-term Scenarios..."

There have been overt indications from Washington that the U.S. is "deeply concerned" about the rise of New People's Army activities. Ranking American officials Richard Lee Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, and Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, on a visit to Manila early this month, emphasized the communist insurgency threat and the need to implement a "comprehensive program" to counter it. Armitage, in his departure statement, said, "The U.S. Defense Department believes that our support can be most effective when these kinds of problems (referring to those of the Armed Forces of the Philippines such as material requirements and training) are faced squarely and honestly by both sides."

Wolfowitz, for his part, took up with Minister of Foreign Affairs Arturo Tolentino the issue of a larger military aid in 1985. Tolentino has said U.S. assistance may take the form of advisers who will help train AFP officers and men.

President Marcos has talked of a "quiet ongoing" program of equipment build-up to fight insurgency involving \$100 million spread over five years.

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recently said member nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) "strongly support a U.S. military presence in the Philippines." Observers see this show of worry by the U.S. over the communist threat and its pledge of full support for the military as a clear prelude to the choice the U.S. is likely to make should it be confronted with a power vacuum in case Marcos dies and the moderate opposition is unable to succeed.

Miranda said the U.S. may also be inclined to support a kind of regime wherein the military rules behind the facade of a civilian technocracy. He said the U.S. would try to "cosmeticize" this kind of rule by pressuring Philippine authorities into implementing "new society" programs, a virtual replay of 1972 politics.

The UP professor, who has done a number of studies on the military, proposed that opposition forces should rapidly build up civilian political institutions to defuse the option towards military rule in the next three years. In doing so, Miranda urged some oppositionists to forego, at least tactically, their radical orientations. "Nationalists would have to reach some kind of modus vivendi with American security if not economic interests...prudence might dictate a modification of an unqualified demand to dismantle the bases...."

Miranda noted that a "highly developed sense of strategy and tactics" of the radical left might delay a military takeover. For instance, he said the left may undertake more "united front work" that would help neutralize some elements of the military.

He presented three possible political landscapes in the future. Within a year, should there be a sudden termination of the Marcos government due to natural or political causes, the "greatest possibility" is an outright military coup or veiled control by the military.

In his second scenario, he assumes that Marcos is ousted due to "pressure politics" built up in one to two years' time. He envisions destabilization moves to be spearheaded by a united front.

At the same time, internal consolidation goes on in the military with some elements, which Miranda calls "politicized" or non-constitutionalists, still dedicated to capturing political work.

At this stage, opposition leaders, the UP professor suggested, should try to enlist the support of the professional soldiers in the military and avoid antagonizing them. He proposes a two-pronged strategy of isolating the bad eggs, the corrupt, "politicized," and violators of human rights, while building up goodwill with military men of exemplary service and conduct.

The opposition can also guarantee that military personnel will continue to get material benefits now being enjoyed by them, with clear commitments to improve on these benefits should there be a successful change in administration. If the opposition succeeds in neutralizing the military, as suggested, then the military becomes more prudent, exercising its influence within constitutional limits, Miranda said.

The third scenario is optimistic. Miranda sees the eventual resignation or retirement of Marcos in two to three years' time.

In this scenario, mass political organizations lead to the formation of viable national political opposition parties, the judiciary and Batasan emerge as independent bodies because of popular pressure, the economy is in a less critical condition and there is a decrease in the stridency of political demands.

A military coup will be much delayed in this kind of situation, Miranda said. But, he said, "the longer this option is put off, the harder it becomes to consider it and make it successfully work... the most effective check in illegitimate military intrusion is operational civilian political institutions."

In arriving at these scenarios, Miranda considered key propositions, namely, that the military option to take over political control is a distinct possibility within the next three years; that this option becomes more difficult to take the longer it is delayed; that this delay is facilitated by increasing the operational capabilities of civilian political institutions; that currently the most critical need is for the aboveground opposition to build up mass political groups; and that military takeover becomes less imminent as the radical left desists from "adventuristic opportunism" and continues its organizational work basically within the limits of united front activities.

#### SALONGA ATTENDS CONVENOR GROUP MEETING

HK311600 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Jan 85 pp 1, 10

[Text] Former Sen. Jovito Salonga, attending for the first time yesterday the meeting of the Convenor Group and potential standard bearers, reaffirmed yesterday his support for efforts of the group even as Member of Parliament Ramon V. Mitra urged the selection of the leader of the opposition as soon as possible. According to the original proposal of the Convenor Group, 65 percent or 91 "electors" of the 140 electoral committee members will come from political parties, 30 percent or 42 electors from mass-based and sectoral organizations, and 5 percent or 7 electors from the convenors and potential standard bearers (PSB's).

This percentage distribution was reaffirmed at yesterday's meeting but the group agreed to keep the total number flexible, from a minimum of 140 to a maximum of 500. The Convenor Group also recommended that all 59 Batasan opposition members form part of the 65 percent allotted to political parties.

Also present at the meeting were Agapito "Butz" Aquino, former Sen. Jose W. Diokno, Teofisto Guingona, Ramon Tagle Jr., representing former Sen. Raul Manglapus; Ambrosio Padilla, Ben Hur Balbao, representing former Executive Secretary Rafael Salas; Mitra, former Sen. John Osmena, and MP's Antonio V. Cuenco and Inday Nita Daluz. Former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel and MP Eva Estrada Kalaw were invited but they did not attend.

The group agreed to invite to an informal meeting on Feb. 6 all Batasan opposition members, and the representatives of massbased and sectoral organizations at a later date.

In his proposal for an early selection of the leader of the opposition, who may ultimately be the PSB, Mitra said it is better to choose him or her now, than to wait until the election "is almost upon us." Mitra listed the disadvantages and advantages of his proposal. The disadvantages are that the opposition candidates would be exposed too long to Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) attacks on his record and reputation, or he might make a deal with the ruling party.

On the other hand, Mitra said an early choice would resolve rivalries among PSB's and other factions, clearing the ground for a concerted offensive. Meanwhile, the Caucus of Independents, a group of 10 Batasan members, served notice to the KBL and the coalesced opposition that it will consider a political alliance with either group in a presidential election, in return for a share of government.

MP Romeo Jalosjos, speaking before the Rotary Club of Pasay, said that in a standoff between the KBL and the opposition, the independents could "swing the tide in favor of one or the other in a national election." The independents, composed of Nacionalista, "disenchanted MP's," will throw its support for a presidential candidate who has a good chance of winning, has a platform of government generally acceptable to the independents and pledges to share power with the independent bloc.

LAUREL: ALL OPPOSITION LEADERS RETURNING HOME

OW311940 Quezone City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 31 Jan 85

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] All U.S.-based opposition leaders are coming back to the Philippines. UNIDO (United Nationalist Democratic Organization) President Salvador Laurel made this announcement today even as he bared the postponement to 10 March of the National Unification Convention. And for the details here is David Nye:

[Begin recording] [Nye] In his first meeting with local and foreign reporters since he came back from the United States 2 days ago, Laurel said he held talks with the likes of former Senator Raul Manglapus, and Rafael Salas, and the expatriates signified their intention and willingness to return to the Philippines to strengthen the cause of the opposition. But Laurel said they were still apprehensive because they were not sure the government still considers them subversives in the light of its decision to lift all charges against former Senator Jovita Salonga who arrived only recently from the United States.

Laurel claimed that because Manglapus and Salas wished to participate in the forthcoming convention it is moved from 9 February to 10 March.

[Laurel] Originally that business was scheduled on 9 February but in order to make sure that it is attended by all genuine opposition groups, so that it will be a real show not only of unity but of strength, we have postponed the date of the conference for about a month, so from 9 February we have postponed it to 10 March.

[Nye] Laurel said that the UNIDO-orchestrated convention is the epitome of the opposition's strength and unity. He stressed as the broadest-based gathering of oppositionists. But the Convenor Group has already abandoned its fast track position and has adopted instead a convention-like process of selecting the opposition's presidential candidate. Laurel insisted that the Convenor Group must merge with the National Unification Convention but the Convenor Group appears hell-bent on sticking to its own system because it boasts of the support of party leaders like Liberal Party's Salonga and PDP-Lasan's [Pilipion Democratic Party - People's Power] Aquilino Pimentel as well as the opposition patriarch former Senator Lorenzo Tanada and the blessings of cause-oriented groups. [end recording]



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